NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is two Pence.—Courier Office, 11th March 1842.

N B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

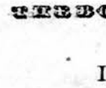
IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON MONDAY NEXT.

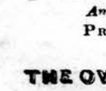
THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 11th March, 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in his work.

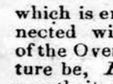
FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Ship *Margaret Pollock*, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co.
Bombay, March 11, 1842.



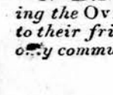
FOR MACAO CALLING AT SINGAPORE.—The *William Perrie*, 552 Tons, J. DAVIDSON, Commander, will leave on the 15th instant. For Freight of Opium and Passage, apply to WM. AND THOS. EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, March 11, 1842.



FOR MACAO.—The A. 1. Ship *Devonport*, Captain BROADFOOT, has nearly all her Cotton Cargo on board, and will sail on the 26th of this month. —For Freight of Opium only—apply to FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Lane, 11th March 1842.



FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA —The *Sir Herbert Compton*, F. S. BOULTON, Commander, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports. For Freight of Opium only, apply at *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazie's* office.
Nesbit Lane, 11th March 1842.



FOR MADRAS MASUILPATAM, AND VIZAGAPATAM. The Brig *Union*, 122 tons register, P. HODSON, Commander, will have despatch on the 14th instant. For light Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to

THOMAS JEFFRIES.
Forbes Street, 11th March 1842.

THE BANKRUPTCIES OF
MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE & CO.
AND
MESSRS. SMITH & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have deposited articles for Sale on *Commission* with the above firms, are requested to apply for the same to R. C. WOODS Esq., the Managing Trustee, at the premises in Meadow Street, within FIVE days or they will be sold to defray expences.
Bombay, 11th March 1842.

FOUND.

TWO Bank Notes of Fifty Rupees each on the road leading from Bazar Gate to Fancy Talow, by a Peon. The same will be delivered to the real owner on specifying the Nos., if demanded within one and half Month, from this date; otherwise they will not be entitled thereof, and paying the charges for Advertisement, a reward is expected.—Apply to the Bank of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th March 1842.

ON SALE.

A SOLID MAHOGANY PIANO; A pair Sofa of do. with 12 single and 2 arm spring Chairs; an Ebony Box containing 12 gold spoons, with gilted Coffee, Tea and Punch sets in Hard Ware, and to Match, a pair of Table Lamps in Bronze with spare articles; the whole from Paris of unexceptionable condition.

Very old Cognac and Madeira at Rs. 22 per Dozen.

WILLAUME AND CO.
10, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY. MARCH 11, 1842. No. 8616

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Friday the 11th March 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction at his Residence Colaba, part of the valuable Household Furniture of Capt. W. Lowe, I. N. consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, an 8 day clock, a handsome Cheval Glass, a case of Shells, a Piano by Broadwood Pictures, &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 16th inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, two cases of Turkey Red Chintz, Grey Madapollams, Long Cloths, Jaconets, Turkey Red Twill, and also, a small Invoice of FLOOR CLOTH of very choice Patterns, a case of Bohemia Glasses, Window Glasses of sizes &c.

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker, on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

3 Double Barrelled Guns most neatly fitted up in cases complete, of best finish.
3 Double Barrelled Pistols in case ditto.
2 Single Barrelled Rifles in case ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pairs of single Barrelled Pistols without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

FOR Sale on Commission—A fine Tall Horse, with Roomy Buggy, and Harness complete, Rupees 700; a High Caste Arab that has carried a Lady.

Elegant Mirrors of various sizes in rich gilt frames, gilt moulding of various sizes from 3½ to 1½ inches.

Apply to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for Sale on Commission, a handsome pair of young Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, recently imported, 14. 3. in height—Price Rs. 1,000. May be seen daily at their rooms between 10 and 1 o'clock.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received the following Carriages for Sale.

A Second hand Cab Phæton, nearly new, by Varty and Wilson.

Two very handsome Britzkas of best London finish, by "Kinder," just imported.

A London built Shigram, fitted up in the first style of finish, by "Kinder."

A London built Buggy, made to suit a small Arab.

SILVER MUGS &c. FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale, a very handsome Silver Tea Set, Gentlemen and Children's Silver Mugs of a variety of Patterns; some richly chased Wine Corks, and Labels, also a Lady's gold neck chain Victoria Pattern, Gentleman's Rings, a Lady's and Gentleman's gold engine turned patent lever watches by McCabe, Wine, Palanquin, Clocks, &c.

FOR Sale, a very strong Pegu Poney up to any weight, may be seen daily at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co's. Rooms from 10 to 12 o'clock.

THE BANKRUPTCIES OF
MESSRS. PREVOST RUSTOMJEE & CO.
AND
MESSRS. SMITH & CO

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estates are requested *forthwith* to pay the same to R. C. WOODS, Esq., the Managing Trustee, at the office of Messrs. JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY SONS & Co., otherwise legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment.

The Trustees take this opportunity of informing the Creditors, that every endeavour will be made to bring the above estates to a close, and to declare a dividend.

Trustees. { BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY. COWASJEE ARDASEER. R. C. WOODS.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday the 14th May 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1	Prize	50	Whole Tickets Cos.Rs.	5500
1	Ditto	20	do do	2200
1	Ditto	10	do do	1100
1	Ditto	5	do do	550
15	Ditto of one each	15	do do	1750
30	Do. of ½ ditto	15	do do	1750
60	Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do do	1750
160	Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do do	2200
1328	Do. of 1-16th do.	83	do do	9130
1597	Prizes.. Total..	233	Whole Tickets Value	110 each

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomonjee Dadabhoy* to the care of Mr. *Philips* in the *Doorbin Press* of Bombay in the Fort.
1st March 1842.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 19th Instant, at the office of the undersigned at 12 o'clock. Sundry unserviceable Victualling Stores, landed from Her Majesty's Ship *Endymion*.

BOADEN AND CO.
Naval Commission Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1842.

TO BE LET.

A House No. 3, in Rutherfield Street. Two Houses at Mazagon.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
11th March 1841.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the "Landing and Shipping Company" will be held at the Exchange Room on Saturday the 12th instant at 3 P. M. when a draft of the proposed deed of Co-partnership will be submitted to the Meeting.
Bombay, 11th March 1842.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday next the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. a large substantial Chunam Built Upper-roomed House, belonging to Mr. BRAZ FERNANDES, having a covered Terrace and a Well in the Compound, surrounded with a Chunam Wall, and a large Stable adjoining the Premises, situate without the Town Walls, at, or near Calbadevy Pagoda in the Oart Gurwady, and fronting the main road leading to Parell. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.
Bombay March 11, 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administrations of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Zuninoo Kotkurnee* late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, may be granted to *Bayaboye* Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 8th day of March 1842.

G. BURGASS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

ज्याहीर खबर

मुंबई जुडीकेढरचे सुप्रीम कोरटांत मरहुम झोनु कुलकरनी मुंबईकर हींदु यांचे सर्व वात वीसईचा अखतीयार घेणा करीतां बायाबाई ती या मरहु मचो वोधवा त.ने जज वेला आहे को आमास ध्यावे या बाबद जे कोणो स मंद ठेवीत असतील त्यांस कलवावे तारीक ८ माहे मार्च सन १८४२

जो बरगास
अर्जदारणीचा वकील

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1842.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, is confirmed in the office of first assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. F. Sims, is confirmed as second do. do.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, is confirmed as third ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, to be second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Hart, to be second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Rutnageeree, retaining for the present his acting appointment as assistant judge of Poona.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, to act as collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad, and to join this appointment on being relieved of the special duty on which he is at present employed.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1842.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, is confirmed in the office of second assist. to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh, from the 1st April, instead of the 1st instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Friday the 1st April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILL, *Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 17th Feb. 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 22d Feb.	Chests	171
Ditto ditto on 3d instant.	"	15
	Total	186

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 29th January last.	"	10,226
Ditto ditto up to the 12th Feb.	"	872
	Total	11,278

IMPORTED.

Balance of last year's importation.	Chests	2000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 1st inst.	"	9,483½
Ditto from the 2d to the 8th instant.	"	238
	Total	11,721½

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1840 to the 1st inst.	Chests	6,117½
Ditto from the 2d to the 8th instant.	"	195½
	Total	6,313

F. BOURCHIER, Opium Agent.
Bombay, 9th March 1842.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 7th. Ship Forth, James Lamb, Master, from Penang, 8th February 1842.

Do. 10th. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Mr. R. Higgins, Master, in charge, from Kurrachie 7th March 1842.

Passengers, *Mr.* Dunlop, I. N., Mr. Alex. Calder, Captain's Mate, I. N.

Do. do. The Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. H. Quintin, Commanding from Surat 9th Instant.

Passengers. Chadwick Esq.

Do. do. Ship Wallace, A. Main, Master, from Port Phlip 2nd January.

INTELLIGENCE.—Left the Ward Chapman, Gilmore, Alexander, Wm. Mitchell and Brankin Moor.

Feb. 23rd. Signalised the Ship Ellen, off Quilon from London to Bombay.

Feb. 28th. Passed the Barque Clevelaud, off Malky, from Madras.

Departures.

March 7th. Barque Friends, H. Simon, Master, to Singapoor.

Passengers. Lieut. H. Brabazon,

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	despatch
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co..	London	
Stratheden	Ritchie Steuart & co....	London	
Francis Spaight	Foster & co	London	
Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	10th Mar
Adam Lodge	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	10th Mar
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	15th Mar
Christiana	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Erlinton McLean & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	15th Mar
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co..	China	15th Mar
William Perrie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	despatch
Devonport	Frith & co	China	
Ruparch	Purdoonjee Limjee	China	15th Mar
Herald	McVicar Burn & co	China	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..	China	6th Mar
Intrinsic	W. & T. Edmond & co..	China	despatch
Tokeu	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	despatch
China	Forbes & co	China	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Regina	Viccajee Merjee	Calcutta	
Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	
" Sir James Carnac			
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Colchester	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co..		
Cornwallis	K. Motlebund		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee		
James Moran	Skinner & co		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
A British Merchant	W. Nicol & co		
Carnatic	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Vansittart	Aga M Rahim		
Sir H Compton	Bearcroft & co		
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co..		
Union	Thos. Jefferies		
Asiatic	Foster & co		
Larkins			
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			
Forth			
Lady Kennaway			
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies		
Forth			
H.C Steamers..	Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Auckland, Cleopatra, Indus, Zenobia		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" "	Tender Cardiva		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " Schooner.	Emily		
" " "	Mahi		
" " "	Mahiriva		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " R. Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL
a Ellen	Foster & co	London	25th Oct
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
a Diana	Foster & co	London	30th Oct
a Edinburgh	Erlinton Maclean & co	London	3d Oct
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th Oct
a Mary	Frith & co	London	26th Oct
a Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th Nov
a Elizabeth	Foster & co	London	26th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	London	14th Dec
Jroxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	22d Jan
a Majestic	Foster & co	London	24th Nov
a Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th Dec
a H lena	Remington & co	London	22th Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	6th Jan
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	21 Jan
a Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	15th Nov
St. Vincent		London	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle		London	15th Jan
William Hyde		London	In Jan
John Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	In Jan
Midlothean		London	In Jan
Euxine		London	In Jan
Raymond		London	In Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	In Jan
Good Hope		London	In Jan
a Reliance	Fostor & co	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Parsee Merchant	Foster & co	Liverpool	16th Nov
a William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co..	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Crown		Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
a Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	24 Dec
a Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	10th Jan
a Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch		Liverpool	5th Jan
St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	6th Jan
Countess of Loudon		Liverpool	14th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	14th Jan
Herculean		Liverpool	In Jan
a Salem		Shields	3d Oct
a Emily		Shields	30th Nov
a East London	Foster & co	Shields	12th Oct
a Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde	15th Oct
a Volunteer	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde	11th Nov
a Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde	16th Nov
a Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde	4th Dec
a Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	18th Dec
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co..	Clyde	4th Dec
a Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	12th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde	in Dec
Albyn		Clyde	In Jan
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co..	Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyde	In Jan
Wardehapman	Frith & co	Australia	
Maia		China	1st Feb
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co	Singapore	
Independent		Hull	In Jan
Josephine	Thos. Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangoon	
Self	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Feb. 25—English Ship Bland, T. Callan, from London 3d Oct and Cape 26th Dec; English Brig Minerva, Nacoda, from Colombo 8th Feb; English Barque Asia, J. Davidson, from Singapore 2d Feb.

Feb. 26—French Barque Filote, F. Tabre, from Marseilles 12th September, and Arab Barque Ashmony, Nacoda, from Corings 24th February.

Feb. 27—H. M. Ship Cambrian, Chads, from Madras (no date.)

☞ Asia arrived at Cooley Bazar yesterday.

☞ Bland arrived off Calcutta on Saturday last.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Bland, from London—Mesdames Wybrow, Simpson, Lackersteen and child, and Barrett and Nephew; W. R. coles, esq. Professor; captain Grant, 22nd B. N. I.; R. L. Guthrie, esq., and R. R. Drabble, esq., Merchants; captain O'Brien; Mr. L. G. DeCosta, Cadet; A. Boose, esq.; J. Lackersteen esq. Mr. E. Wilson and C. H. Barrett, esq., Merchants. Five Passengers in Steerage, from Cape.—J. W. Templar, esq. and J. Davidson, esq. C. S.; capta n Beatson, 10th cavalry; Lieut. Simpson, 27th B. N. I., and Hopper, 31st B. N. I

Per Asia, from Singapore.—Thos. Small, Chief Officer, late of the Viscount Melbourne.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

February 25, Ship John Fleming, Edward Rose, from London Portsmouth 26th Oct. 1841.

Passengers.—Mrs Pinson and children; Misses Baillie Pinson and Ricketts; Captain Pinson 46th M. N. I.; Ensig Taylor 18th M. N. I.; Messrs. Clerke, Jacob, Edwards, Meyer, Smith, Taylor, and Ricketts; Mr. Penn Assistant Surg. 2, female and 2 male servants; Dr. and Mrs. James Baron Schomberg and 1 female servant;—For Bengal.—Mrs. Maxton and child; Mrs Bueton and 3 native female servants.

Do. 27, Barque Bengal Packet, John Marsden Steward, from Bombay 18th January, Colombo 4th instant.

Passengers.—Six horsekeepers.

Feb. 28, American Ship Chilo, Solomon Davis, from Boston 1st Nov.

Passengers.—Daniel S. Kendell and Servant.

March 2, Ship Thames, capt. Wm. Marquis, from Calcutta 11th Pilot 17th Feb.

Passengers.—Honorable Sir Erskine Perry, General Lovett, Captain McCann and 2 native servants.

DEPARTURES.

February 26, Barque Sarah Scott, Wm. Black, to London.

March 1, Barque Indian Queen, J. D. Shreeve, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Jameson, H. Wood Esq. H. F. Priest esq. Mr. S. Jameson, and Mr. C Majoribanks.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

March 7th. Captain G K. Erskine, P. A. Horse from Seroor.
" 8th. Capt. W. Barnett, 1st Bombay Eur. Rt. from Ahmednuggur.
" " Capt. T. Tapp, Do. do. from Do.
" " Lieut. G. Sympson, Do. do. from Do.
" " Ensign D. Cameron, Do. do from Do.
" " Ensign H. Daly, Do. do. from Do.
" " Ensign G. Herne, Do. do from Do.
" " Assist. Surg. Campbell, 1st Bat. Artillery, from Do.

Departures.

March 10th. Cornet G. Forbes, 5th Mad Cavalry to Rutnagerry
" 12th. Lieut. Jas. Hunter, 4th Rifles, to Dhurrungaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Tannah, on the morning of the 21st Feb. last, the Lady of H. A. Adams, esq. 18th Regt. N. I. of a son.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Feb. mrs. M. Twidale, of a son.

At Bareilly on the 10th Feb. the lady of Henley Clarke, esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Mussoorie, on the 9th February, mrs. Wilson, widow of the late captain Wilson 64th N. I., of a son.

At Hansi, on the 13th Feb. the lady of captain P. R. Turner 61st regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Feb. mrs. Wale Byrne, of a son.

At Barrah Factory, Tirhoot, on the 17th Feb. the lady of Joseph Hill, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Burdwan, on the 23d Feb. by the revd. J. Linke, James Macaah, esq. civil assistant surgeon of Burdwan, to Frances Christiana Sophia, second daughter of the late rev. W. Greenwood.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday the 23d February of mensle, miss E. Smith, daughter of mr. R. Smith, aged 9 years, 3 months and 19 days, deeply lamented by her relations and friends.

At Calcutta, on the 24th Feb. at the residence of W. F. Palmer, esq. C. S. Fanny Uduy Law, the beloved wife of S. G. Palmer, esq. C. S. aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Feb. of cholera, mr. Edward Quinton of the Englishman Press, aged 21 years, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Mussoorie, on the 9th Feb. the infant son of mrs. Wilson.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 23d Feb. of cholera, mr. James William Ashmen, second officer of the ship Falcon, aged 19 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th February, mr. George Barnes, jnr. aged 16 years and 1 month, the son of mr. and mrs. G. Barnes, of the surveyor general's office.

At the Marine Pay office, Calcutta, on the 2d February, capt. Thomas White, officating marine pay master and naval store keeper.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Sea, on board the "John Fleming" on Feb. 15th 1842, the lady of John Maxton Esq., of a daughter.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 31 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON.
		1816.			D. H. M.
F.	11	[war finally terminated.	10 56	11 13	
Sa.	12	Gregory Martyr.—Nepaul	11 29	11 44	● 12 11 20 M.
Sun.	13	*5th Sunday in Lent.*	11 57	0 11	
M.	14		0 22	0 39	
T.	15		0 52	1 8	
W.	16		1 52	1 40	
Th.	17		1 57	2 14	

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—In the editorial remarks on Lieut. Pilfold's case contained in the *Gazette* of the 7th Instant it is said—"We have shewn, as briefly as in our power, according to good and received authority what contempt means. CRITES says that no contempt can be committed before a Court Martial, it not being a Court of Record. We differ, with deference, from this writer, on this point and conceive that a Court Martial has in it as much power and authority to vindicate it's dignity, and perhaps in some instances by more summary methods, as any Court in the world."

What the editor means by *good and received authority* I do not understand, I am not aware that a single instance can be adduced of a Member of a General Court Martial having been placed in arrest, pending a trial, by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which he belonged. But Courts Martial are bound to regulate their proceedings by the provisions contained in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and, when these are silent, by the custom of war and the established practice of Courts of Law. In the Mutiny Act, however, there is no provision for repressing obstructions to the administration of justice in Courts Martial, and in the Articles of War a penalty is prescribed only for menacing words or gestures or disturbances in the presence of a Court Martial. The placing in arrest, therefore, of a member of a Court Martial is a case not provided for in either the Mutiny Act or Articles of War, and, unless I am much mistaken, it is equally unprovided for by the custom of war, as no precedent of such a case is to be found in any writer on military law. The legality, consequently, of Major Brough's act must be determined by a reference to the law of the land, according to which the offence of *a Contempt of Court* can be committed only before a Court of Record; and, therefore, as a Court Martial is not a Court of Record, the General Court Martial held at Deesa exceeded the powers vested in it by censuring Major Brough. For it will not be said that the Court Martial could have punished Major Brough by fine or imprisonment, or both, and yet these are the only penalties awardable for a Contempt of Court. But, as I observed in my former letter, a Court Martial is a Court of Justice, and any obstruction therefore to it's proceedings is according to law a serious offence; and hence the only question is the manner in which such an obstruction should be taken notice of and repressed by a Court Martial. The Editor of the *Gazette* quotes Hough's Practice of Courts Martial, but he has not remarked that the reasoning and cases therein contained apply solely and entirely to the 19th Article of the 14th Section of the late Articles of War for the Company's European Troops, which is as follows—"No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures in the presence of a Court Martial then sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot so as to disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said Court Martial." It is obvious that this Article does not apply to an obstruction to the proceedings of a Court Martial committed *out of* Court; but, arguing from the analogy of the cases adduced by Hough, it would seem to be in such a case the most regular mode of proceeding according to the custom of war for the Court Martial itself to refrain from awarding a penalty at it's discretion and merely to place the Officer so offending

in arrest and to prefer a specific charge against him This, however, applies only to Major Brough, and it does not explain the manner in which the Court Martial should have proceeded with respect to the arrest of it's member. The Commander in Chief has stated in his remarks that, as Lieut. Macdonald was placed in arrest by competent authority, he could not be released from it by the Court Martial and that it was not competent for the Court to enquire into the circumstances of the arrest. But this doctrine is evidently contrary to the custom of war in analogous cases and also contrary to law, for it would deprive a Court Martial of the powers requisite for enabling it, as a Court of Justice, to repress of itself all obstructions to it's due administration of justice.

To prevent, however, misconception I must observe that my remarks are not meant to imply that a contempt cannot be committed before a Court Martial; but merely that no act committed in or out of a Court Martial will amount to that offence which is legally called a Contempt of Court. If any person uses contemptuous words or gestures to a Court Martial or writes an official paper containing contemptuous reflections on a Court Martial, he of course commits a contempt; and, had the Court Martial ordered Major Brough to release its Member from arrest and he had refused to do so, that also would have been a contempt. But, as the act of Major Brough was committed out of Court, it was not such a contempt as was summarily punishable by a Court Martial at it's discretion; and the Court therefore should in the first place have merely enquired into the circumstances under which one of it's members had been placed in arrest. If then sufficient cause for the arrest was not shewn, it was certainly competent for the Court to have ordered the immediate release of it's Member; for, as a Court of Justice, it was unquestionably vested with the power of repressing an illegal and unwarranted interruption to it's proceedings. After which it might have proceeded to take into it's consideration the conduct of Major Brough and to determine on the notice which should be taken of it. Here again another difficulty occurs—for, had Major Brough refused to answer the questions put to him by the Court Martial respecting Lieutenant Macdonald's arrest, how should the Court have proceeded? In fact Major Brough stated one of the two grounds of arrest, but declined to explain the other. The editor of the *Gazette* says that a Court Martial has in it as much power and authority to vindicate it's dignity as any Court in the world—in which case this Court Martial was empowered to examine Major Brough on interrogatories on oath, and, if he refused to answer them, to imprison him until he made answer. But such powers are certainly not vested in a Court Martial, and this Court preferred, to taking any steps of itself the refering the subject for the decision of the Commander in Chief.

Hence arises the question of most importance, and which has principally induced me to recur to a consideration of this case—it is—whether Courts Martial are in future bound to act in conformity to the decision given on that reference by the Commander in Chief? This is a delicate point, but the answer to this question seems obvious—namely, that the opinions of a Commander in Chief are only entitled to attention so far as they rest on precedent, authority, and law. The Commander in Chief, however, has stated in his remarks that this case "is certainly of unprecedented occurrence, and is unprovided for by any legislative enactment or Article of War; and yet he is of opinion that the Court exceeded its legitimate powers in calling for information, and passing a censure in a matter, which should alone have proceeded through the intermediate channels of the Brigade and Divisional authorities to the Head Quarters of the Army." He is further of opinion that this case "must be considered on by the strict rules of military usage and discipline." Thus neither precedent, authority, nor law, is adduced in support of this decision, and, consequently, were the Members of a Court Martial to be guided by it, they would evidently act contrary to their oath, which binds them to administer justice according to the Mutiny Act and articles of war, and, if any doubt shall arise, then according to their consciences, the best of their understandings, and the custom of war in the like cases. For there are two distinct circumstances in this case—the one, the act of Major Brough; and the other the manner in which the Court Martial should have proceeded when one of it's members was placed in arrest; and these circumstances have not been considered with sufficient distinctness in the remarks of the Commander in Chief. The rules of military discipline and usage authorized Major Brough to place an officer of his regiment in arrest; but they certainly did not authorize him to resort to that measure, when the officer was employed on general duty, and particularly when he was a member of a Court Martial. This, however, was an incidental question relating only to the propriety of Major Brough's conduct; but the essential points referred for the Commander in Chief's decision were with respect to the protection enjoyed by the members of a Court Martial in their judicial character and to the powers vested in Courts Martial for repressing obstructions to their due administration of justice—and on these points the Commander in Chief has not expressed any opinion. But it seems to be intimated in his remarks that, if a member of a Court Martial is placed in arrest, the court exceeds its legitimate powers if it enquires into the circumstances of the arrest, and that in such a case the court has nothing farther to do than to suspend it's proceedings, and to refer the subject to the Head Quarters of the army. The question, therefore, is, whether this mode of proceeding is according to the custom of war in the like cases? for, if it is not, it cannot be incumbent on a Court Martial to adopt it. But it is admitted that there is no precedent, legal enactment, or article of war which applies to this case; and, consequently, the manner in which a Court Martial should proceed in such a case must either remain undecided, or it must be determined by ascertaining whether a Court Martial can exercise any other powers than those which are expressly vested in it by the Mutiny Act and articles of war. Except, however, with respect to the constitution of Courts Martial and the offences cognizable and penalties awardable by them, the proceedings of Courts Martial are conducted not according to any express enactment, but solely and entirely according to the custom of war. Military law is a *lex non scripta*, and when therefore no precedent can be found which is precisely applicable to a particular case, it is perfectly admissible to determine it by analogous cases. As, therefore, there have been various instances of officers and privates having been placed in arrest or confinement by a Court Martial, and tried and punished for having conducted themselves with disrespect and contempt in its presence, and for interrupting its proceedings, and also of officers and privates having been summarily punished by a Court Martial for such conduct; it may be legitimately concluded that, when an officer treats a Court Martial out of court with disrespect and contempt, and obstructs it's proceedings, it is only competent for the Court Martial to take notice of such conduct. It is likewise evident that it must also be equally competent to the court to repress such obstruction occurring out of Court, as to repress an insecruption to it's proceedings in court; and that, consequently, a Court Martial is empowered, in the case of an arrest of one of it's members, to cause him to be released in order that it may be enabled to duly proceed in the performance of the judicial functions entrusted to it. If, therefore, this reasoning be correct, it must necessarily follow that, according to the custom of war and the powers unquestionably vested in Courts Martial, the remarks of the Commander in Chief are inapplicable to the case referred for his decision; and that it may be considered competent for a Court Martial, in the event of one of it's members being placed in arrest on insufficient grounds, not only to cause him to be released from it, but also to take such notice as it may deem expedient of the conduct of the officer who thus disrespectfully obstructs it's proceedings,—except that of either censuring him or punishing him summarily.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Critis.

9th March 1842.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers of the 28th ultimo It was expected that Lord Ellenborough would reach the Presidency in the course of the afternoon. Her Majesty's ship *Cambrian* having arrived at Kedgeree on the previous day.

On the last day's drawing of the Government lottery, the grand prize of one lakh fell to No. 5358. The second prize of ten thousand rupees turned up to No. 5490. A native merchant of Bombay named Moodychund Premjee is said to be the fortunate holder of both the above tickets.

In our extracts will be found an interesting account of the loss of the steamer *Madagascar*, and of the adventures of her crew and passengers whilst in the hands of the Chinese.

The Madras journals of the 3rd instant have arrived. The *Spectator* of the 2nd contains an extract from a letter of one of the officers detained as hostages in Cabul. It is dated 16th January and was written in the *Greek* character. The writer states that he was compelled to adopt this mode of rendering the contents of his epistle unintelligible "as that devil Mahomed "Ukhbar Khan who murdered our envoy and pur- "sued our wretched army to it's ruin, *intercepts and* "*reads* all our letters." It was expected that the embarkation of the troops under orders for China would commence in about a week. Sir Erskine Perry arrived at Madras on the 2nd March.

The Supreme Government has directed that the Commanding officers and Adjutants of the recruiting depots forming in Bengal, shall receive the same allowances as officers holding similar appointments in regiments of the line. Of course the Bombay authorities will sanction the same emoluments for the officers appointed to raise the new levies at Mhow and Poona.

Captain Rutherford of the Bengal Artillery has obtained leave of absence on sick certificate, with permission to proceed to Europe *via* Bombay.

The following Government notification contains the articles of the new commercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia. It was concluded at Teheran on the 28th of last October. The British Government is to have two commercial agents in Persia, one to reside at the capital and the other at Tabreez. The latter is to be a Consul General. In like manner there are to be two Persian commercial agents in the British dominions; one at London the other at Bombay. The English resident is still to continue at Bushire.

"TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVT. OF ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

"Political Department, 24th Feb.—The following Commercial Treaty, concluded between Great Britain and Persia, is published for general information, by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas by the benign favour of the one Almighty God whose bounties are infinite from the day on which the treaty of Turkomanchai and attachment was concluded between the glorious States of Great Britain and Persia, the renowned and just Sovereigns of the two everlasting States have day by day, and at all times, attended to and observed the whole of its articles and stipulations, and have caused the subjects of both Governments to enjoy all its benefits and advantages, except the Treaty of Commerce which in the Preamble of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the two Governments engaged to conclude, and which up to this time for certain reasons, has been postponed and left unfinished; therefore in this fortunate year, that all the stipulations of the auspicious Treaty may be fulfilled. His Majesty the Shah of Persia has appointed His Excellency Hajee Meerja Abul Hussan Khan, His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be His sole Plenipotentiary, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sovereign of India, has appointed Sir John McNeill, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Persia, to be Her sole Plenipotentiary, and the said Plenipotentiaries having concluded a commercial Treaty in these two Articles have annexed and united it to the original Treaty, that by the aid of God it may henceforth be observed between the two Governments, and be a source of advantage to the objects of both.

ARTICLE 1.

The Merchants of the two mighty States are reciprocally permitted and allowed to carry to each other's Territories their Goods and Manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any part of their respective countries, and on the Goods which they import or export Custom duties shall be levied, that is to say, on entering the country the same amount of Custom duties shall be levied once for all that is levied on Merchandize imported by the Merchants of the most favoured European Nations, and at the time of going out of the country, the same amount of Custom duties, which is levied on the Merchandize of Merchants of the most favoured European Nations, shall be levied from the Merchants subjects of the High Contracting Parties, and except this no claim shall be made upon the Merchants of the two States in each other's dominions, on any pretext, or under any denomination, and the Merchants or persons connected with or dependent upon the high contracting parties in each other's dominions mutually shall receive the same aid and support, and the same respect which is received by the subjects of the most favored Nations.

ARTICLE 2.

As it is necessary for the purpose of attending to the affairs of the Merchants of the two parties respectively, that from both Governments Commercial Agents should be appointed to reside in stated places, it is therefore arranged that two Commercial Agents on the part of the British Government shall reside, one in the capital and one in Tabreez, and in those places only, and on this condition that he who shall reside at Tabreez, and he alone shall be honored with the privileges of Consul General; and as for a series of years a Resident of the British Government has resided at Bushire, the Persian Government grants permission that the said Resident shall reside there as heretofore, and in like manner two Commercial Agents shall reside on the part of the Persian Government, one in the capital of London, and one in the port of Bombay, and shall enjoy the same rank and privileges, which the Commercial Agents of the British Government shall enjoy in Persia.

This Commercial Treaty we, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed to and in witness thereof have set thereunto our hands and seals at the Capital City of Tehran, this Twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty one, corresponding to the twelfth day of the month Ramazan, in the year of the Hejeira 1257.

(Signed) JOHN McNEILL.
(Signed by) MEEREZA ABUL HASSUN KHAN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs"

We understand that the *Edinburgh*, from London and the Cape, bound to this port, may be hourly expected. She has been off the coast for several days, and is said to have touched at Cannanore. A list of her passengers will be found in another column under the head of Cape shipping news.

We have much pleasure in intimating that the funds of the Tontine Hotel are increasing rapidly. Applications for shares are daily coming in to the committee. The site selected for the building is the second compound, on the West side of the Colabah road, after passing the causeway. It was formerly the property of Major General Waddington; from whose representative it has now been purchased for the sum of twenty eight thousand rupees.

It is astonishing how incorrectly the actual authority, possessed by the Court of Directors, over the affairs of India, is estimated by the greater portion of the British public. This may doubtless be in a great measure attributed to the little interest which the bulk of the nation has usually displayed in Oriental affairs, until within the last few years. Our Indian territories appear to have been regard ed as possessions of but secondary importance, until they were supposed to have become the object of Russian cupidity. Then indeed the public mind seemed to have become awakened to the magnitude of the price which the courage and talents of Clive, Hastings, Wellesly and Cornwallis, had secured to the British empire. The excitement caused by the first campaign in Afgharistan, at once aroused general attention. The rapidity of steam communication combined with the uncertainty of our relations with China, and the necessity of carrying on hostile operations against that country, has effectually served to prevent the relapsing into that state of apathy, with which they formerly viewed questions relating to the Asiatic dependencies of the united kingdom. The Cabool insurrection no less from it's immediate results, than from it's ultimate consequences will serve still further to attract attention to British India, and to identify the proceedings of it's government with those of the Home administration.

Few documents relative to the affairs of the Company's territories appear to have been more generally commented on by the press of England and India, than the memorandum addressed by Sir Henry Willock to the secretary for foreign affairs. Yet the absurdity of the following paragraph does not appear to have been noticed by any of our cotemporaries. Sir Henry says:

"It will hardly be credited that a measure calculated in so great a degree to influeuce the deepest interest of the British empire in India, as the erection of a new dynasty in Afghanistan, should have been undertaken without the concurrence of the Court of Directors, and that not an individual of their body, with the exception of the gentlemen who formed the secret committe, was in any way consulted thereon."

When it is considered that the author of the above is an East India Director, and may therefore be supposed to be well acquainted wi th the constitution, rights and privileges of the Court of which he is a Member, would it not be supposed that he wished to produce an impression, that the determination of important measures, relating to India, and involving questions of peace and war, without the concurrence of the Court of Directors was, if not absolutely illegal, at least totally unprecedented and contrary to the understood provisions by which the administration of Indian affairs is regulated? As Sir Henry Willock, did not however intend his memorandum for general perusal, but merely for the eye of a Cabinet Minister, who was as well acquainted as himself with the constitution of the East India Company and the powers of the Board of Controul, we must acquit him of any deliberate intention of misleading the public. Nevertheless the publication of the document is calculated to generate an erroneous opinion relative to the powers and rights of the East India Directors, and not the less so because it was printed without the author's permission. The memorandum must therefore be regarded as a fair object of criticism. It is not however our present object to analyse it's contents or to investigate the merits of the arguments adduced against the invasion of Afghanistan and the capture of Aden. We shall content ourselves with shewing the true relation which the Court of Directors bears towards Her Majesty's Government For this purpose we shall quote the following statement of the powers of the Board of Controul from a work written by Mr. Norton, Advocate General of Madras.

"The functions of this Board are, generally, "to superintend, "direct, and control, all acts, operations, and concerns of the "Company, which in any manner relate to, or concern the Go- "vernment or Revenues of the territories of India." With a view to these comprehensive objects the Board may have access to all records and paper of the Company, and can call for all requisite statements and information. The general Court of Proprietors are likewise required to submit all their proceedings; and the Court of Directors are required, as we have seen, to lay before the Board all advices and dispatches which they receive from India, and all orders and instructions which they propose to send out to India (except such as belong to a class which the Board may have exempted from such previous reference) relating to its Government or Revenues. The Board are thereupon empowered, within two months, to approve or disapprove of any orders or dispatches proposed to be sent out, or to revise or alter them. In case of any such alterations the Board must state in writing their reasons at large for such alterations with a view to the Court of Director's making (within fourteen days) such representations as they think fit with respect to them. After considering these representations (if any shall be made) the Board's decision is to be final. The Board may, further, call upon the Court to frame and transmit to them instructions for dispatches to be sent to India on any subject connected with its Government or Revenues, and if the Court shall neglect for fourteen days to forward to the Board for their consideration such despatches to be sent out, the Board may itself frame the dispatches and instructions, and require them to be sent out; unless, upon any representations of the Court, the Board such think fit to alter them. The Board may also send any instructions or orders connected with the making war or peace, or with negociations with foreign Powers or Native Princes, and which they may consider to require secrecy, to the Secret Committee of the Court; and those dispatches are to be forwarded at once by that Committee, without any disclosure in any quarter."

The last portion of the above extract explicitly declares not only that the authority of the Board is paramount in all questions of peace and war, but that the secret committee of the Court of Directors is bound to forward to the Governor general or other local authority in India such instructions as the constituted organ of the Crown may please to direct, without making "any disclosure in any quarter whatever." This provision for securing secresy was made by the authority of the Imperial legislature. It's use therefore, by the late administration, when they determined on restoring Shah Soojah, was both constitutional and politic. Instead of joining in Sir Henry Willock's exclamation, that it will hardly be credited that the measure was undertaken without the concurrence of the Directors; we on the contrary cannot but express our astonishment that any man, at all conversant with Indian affa rs should, for a moment imagine that the communicating so important a state secret for the approbation of the authorities in Leadenhall street, should have been either necessary or even desirable. To allow schemes of such a nature to be publicly discussed, would in almost all cases lead to their failure. We entertain no very favourable opinion of the acts of the late Whig administration or of the talents of the members of the Whig cabinet, but whatever may have been the merits of the policy which led to the invasion of Afghanistan, there can be no doubt the measure having once been determined on, the then Board of Controul pursued a course at once constitutional and statesmanlike, by sending peremptory instructions to the Governor General through the secret committee.

It has never been intended since the year 1784, when the statute was passed, for creating the Board of Controul, that the Court of Directors should possess any authority over what may be termed the foreign relations of the territories nominally committed to their charge. Their direct power is in truth almost entirely limited to the appointment of writers and cadets. The court has in fact been viewed by Parliament for the last half century, as a mere excrescence on the constitutional tree of the empire: a sort of political sponge intended to absorb a certain portion of patronage, which would otherwise be enjoyed by the authorities at Whitehall and the Horse Guards, and thereby, possibly increase the influence of the crown to an extent which might enable it's ministers to secure at all times a majority in both houses of Parliament, and thus endanger the liberties of the nation.

BOMBAY TIMES.

Scinde.—Captain Pontardent was near Dadur on the 20th of February, and as soon as he arrived, Nusseer Khan was to accompany him to Khelat. Nothing unpleasant was expected to arise among the Brahooe faction; and about Dadur and Seebee all was tranquil. The Boogtie Tribe are up, however, and in large force, plundering in every direction, and threatening to attack our convoys. The Fort of Chuttur is also threatened with attack, and every precaution is consequently taken. Two howitzers are to go out from Sukkur, with 1 company of the 15th N. I. from Shikarpoor: a company of the 8th is already there. Beeja Khan, and Beebruch are both suspected of evil intentions towards us, and will unquestionably do us all the mischief they can.

As far Scinde is concerned, the greatest panic appears to prevail there,—whether reasonably or not, is difficult to judge. There seems to have been a report that Sukkur and Shikarpore were to be attacked simultaneously, between the Mohurrum and Hooli festivals, and precautions of all kinds are the result. We do not think this belief is general among the politicals, because Major Outram and Brigadier England are strengthening the Cutchee Posts from Sukkur and Shikarpoor, and preparing for moving a considerable portion of the force up the Bolan Pass so soon as final orders from Government were received. This force was to consist of H. M's. 41st Foot, the 6th N I., 1 Troop H. A., a Light Battalion formed of all the light companies in Scinde, and two Squadrons of the 3d Cavy. On the 21st February, the last night of the Mohurrum, the ladies, children &c. of Sukkur were placed for protection in the Fort of Bukkur. A report had alsor reached Sukkur of the murder of Lt. Fraser of the Indian Navy at Sehwan, and of an attack on one of the Steamers on the River. This we noticed in our Second Edition on Saturday. No attack had been made on Sukkur up to the 22nd. We have received no specific contradiction of the part referring to the attack on the Steamer, but it seems to be generally discredited. Nothing serious seems apprehended. The 12th Regiment had arrived at Sukkur, and the force consists of the 12th and Grenadier Regiment, At Shikarpoor they have 140 men of the 15th under Major Saunders, about 90 men of the 3d Lt. Cavalry commanded by Capt. Delamain, 2 guns with a few Artillerymen, and the 8th Regt. with the exception of the company at Chuttur.

The following abstract of Brigadier England's arrangements for the Scinde Force, may be depended on; —at least it stood thus on the 19th Feb.:—To proceed to Quettah with 1st Troop Bombay H. A., 2 Squadrons 3rd Lt. Cavalry, H. M's 41st Regt., 6th N. I., and 150 of the Poonah Horse.

The following remain in Scinde:—1 Company European Foot Artillery, 1 do. Golundauze do., 1 Squadron 3rd Lt Cavalry, 4½ Regts. N. I., and details of Scinde and Poona Horse. The same to be distributed as follows: Sukkur—2 Regts. N. I., 2 Guns, and 170 men of H. M's. 40th Regt.; Shikarpore—1 Squadron 3rd Cavalry, 1 Regt. N. I., and 2 guns; Janeedeerah—2 Companies N. I.; Chuttur—2 do.; Baugh—2 do.; Seebee—3 do., and a gun; Dadur—3 do., and 2 guns. At Quettah will be—2 Squadrons 3rd Cavalry, 4 Regts., and 14 guns. Proposed to leave at Quetta, a force equal to the present garrison, and to march on Candahar with H. M's. 41st, the 6th N. I. and a Battalion of Flank Companies—making a Brigade of fully 2,500 men.—*March 9.*

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Cabul.—The following extract of a letter, from an up-country station, giving the substance of a communication from Caubul, received at Jullalabad on the 25th ultimo, contains some information relative to the state of affairs at the former place:—

"They had just then (25th Jan)., received (at Jullalabad) a letter from Cabul, written in French, by Warburton, one of those left as hostages there, to the effect that the hostages had early become aware of the treachery intended by Akhbar Khan against our troops, and strove to give Elphinstone information of it without success. He mentions that many of our troops ("soldats" which is the word used, and may include officers, though his confined state may preclude him from correct information) had returned to Cabul in a deplorable state from cold and hunger. The camp followers were being sold in the market at 1 rupee a head. Two children, girls, supposed to be Captain Anderson's, had also been brought into Cabul.

"There was no Government in the place—every one was king in his own house; but Shah Shoojah was gaining ground daily. His opponents, at the head of whom is "the Nawaub" (name not mentioned, but I believe it is Jubber Khan * Dost Mahomed's brother, who is partial to Europeans) had had a conference with the Shah, and had proposed to acknowledge him king, if he would resign all interference in state affairs or in the army, pay down three lacks of rupees, nominate the Nawaub prime minister, and murder with his own hands two of our hostages, in order to cut off all friendship with us!

"When this letter left Cabul, the Nawaub had gone to pay his respects to Shah Shoojah, and the conditions were yet unfulfilled, so there appears some hope he will succeed without them.

"Col. Chambers and the 5th Cavalry are supposed to have been, with the exception of five or six individuals, cut up. Mohamed Ally offers our ladies, they say, in exchange for the wife and family of Akhbar Khan, now at Loodianah."—*Hurkaru, Feb. 25.*

Officers of the late Cabul Force.—On consulting the authorities, we find *notre grand mere* has made a few more blunders in her list of officers belonging to the Cabul Force &c.' Captain Boyd, said to be at Cabul, is at Loughnan. Lieutenant Curtis, 37th, booked as 'missing,' is with the Commander-in-chief. Major Hodges, 5th Cavalry, also reported missing, invalided months ago, and we had the pleasure of passing an hour with him yesterday; Captain Hutton, 37th N. I. 'missing,' is at Mussooree, invalided we believe. Lieutenant Inglis, 37th N. I., another of the old woman's 'missing,' is certainly not forthcoming seeing that the poor fellow was drowned at Allahabad in *May* last! Captain Skinner 'missing!' has been reported safe, and Major Thain 'killed,' is, if we mistake not, with his unfortunate chief, Elphinstone.

It is very plain that the *Courier* has 'missed' the mark.—*Englishman, Feb. 26.*

Khyook Phyoo.—We have letters from Khyook Phyoo, of four days later date than the one we quoted yesterday. Annexed is an extract from one of them:—

'We were all on the qui vive this morning, at the sight of a Steamer (the Ganges) standing into this harbour, as notwithstanding the delightful climate of this place it must be confessed, it is somewhat dull, with a dak only every other day. She was of course boarded for her letters, &c., and would you believe it there was not one for this place, if you except an old packet of December, marked per Kitty! and yet the Commander said he had been detained 4 days at Kedgeree, waiting for the mails for this place and Arracan. For Akyab I hear there was a small parcel from Ranken and Co., Tailors, for Akyab, but no letter. Are these Post Office arrangements or what? Two ladies, wives of officers, here, had expressed their intention of availing of themselves of a Steamer to come round, but I hear the Commander himself only heard he was to come here the day before he left: well done again. The 47th N. I. were in orders yesterday to hold themselves in readiness to return to Calcutta, as soon as transports should arrive, but they have either forgotten the 50 European Artillery men, or else intend them to remain, for not a word was said of their going back.

The Amherst has been on this coast, since the night of the 29th Jan. and went to Akyab on the 10th, arriving there on the 11th, and is, I hear, to wait there ten days so, while the superintending Engineer inspect the buildings, &c. &c.—surely Government might have availed itself of her services and sent either the Europeans or some of the sick of the 47th, as it is but a few hours sail down here, from Akyab, and two days up again, instead of allowing her to lie idle in harbour and saved some 3 or 400 Rs.

The Artillery men had enough accommodation in the brig Sea Horse; no scuttles or port holes in the lower deck, and they were obliged to sleep on the upper deck at night without an awning even, and so was their commanding officer, too, I hear.—Ibid.

* Zemaun Khan.—Ed.

Volunteer Corps.—The companies for the China Volunteer Regiment are fast collecting at the Presidency. The company from the 41st N. I. under Captain Halford, arrived two or three days ago, and that of the 23d under Captain Platt reached Barrackpore, we hear yesterday.—*Ibid.*

The Lottery...The drawing of the Government Lottery took place at the Town Hall this morning; No. 5358 was the lucky number which brought that lac. The holder of the ticket is a native merchant at Bombay, named Moodychand Premjee. The ticket which brought the prize of 10,000 was also purchased by this lucky fellow! The following is a list of the prizes drawn:..

Nos. 5358 Prize of 100,000 Rs.
No. 5490 Prize of 10,000 Rs.
No. 5222 Prize of 5,000 Rs.
No. 5143 Prize of 2,500 Rs.
No. 5783 5044 5355 5055 5022 5434 5639 5678 5508 and 5040 Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 5181 5023 5616 4966 5140 4923 and 4885 Prizes of 500 Rs. each.—*Ibid, Feb. 28.*

Major Lucius Smith.—It gives us great satisfaction to see the appointment of Major Lucius Smith of the 6th Light Cavalry to the command of the 1st Irregular Horse, better known as 'Skinner's Corps;' for not only is he a good officer, but he is one of the heroes of Seetabuldie—one of the handful who made a charge which, for daring and effectiveness, is not surpassed (if, all in all, it be equalled) by any feat of war recorded in cavalry annals.—*Ibid.*

THE BURNING OF THE MADAGASCAR—CAPTIVITY OF THE CREW.

(*From the Weekly Englishman.*)

The following Narrative of the destruction of the *Madagascar*, and the captivity of the crew in the hands of the Chinese, has been very kindly handed to us for publication:—

'*Macao, Jan.* 8.—You have doubtless long are this heard of the loss of the *Madagascar*, and our captivity in the hands of the Chinese, from whom we were released through Gods's infinite mercy, and the unceasing efforts of our own kind countrymen and the Americans on Wednesday last, the 6th.

On the 19th of September, at 9-50 P. M. found a think smoke suddenly issue from the bulk's head immediately abaft the boilers, when we immediately turned all hands out to reduce fire, though we did not know exactly where it could be, as the ship was full of coals, having only left Hong Kong two days before hand. After great labour, we succeeded in clearing away the coals in the boxes and on ripping open the latter of (of iron) found the vessel in flames, after bulks head (immediately abaft boiler) being on fire. This was about 45 feet from the Magazine; every method was adopted to reduce it, streams of water poured down, and 5 feet let into ship's hold, but it mastered all our efforts, and at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th Capt. Dicey acquainted me with his determination to leave the ship, taking command of the 1st cutter himself, giving me the second, 2d mate the 3d, and 3d mate the gig, and was fully aware that there must be many poor fellows consigned to a watery grave, as from the violence of the wind and sea, I knew from 11 year's experience that the 3d cutter and gig could never live. However the orders were obeyed; the gig with 2d and 3d cutter with 20 were shoved off, and must have very shortly after perished; the Captain left in the 1st cutter telling me he would remain by the ship till I was ready to leave also, and had the doctor, purser, gunner, and two engineer apprentices with me: as soon as they had got into the boat, I could have followed, but she broke, or was cut adrift at the moment, and we were left without a boat, (as she could not reach the ship,) for some minutes with the flames 20 feet from the magazine, and rapidly gaining ground, till the Captain succeeded in getting near the stern, and we managed to swing into the boat. At this time it was impossible to stand the deck without keeping your face outside. The smoke was so thick and painful, and 15 minutes after the fire was first discovered, it was impossible to go below (in the cabin) though we made several attempts, and consequently we had not a drop of water in the boats or a morsel of provisions, as we never thought of leaving the ship till we were fairly turned out by the fearful fire. It was blowing half a gale of wind at the time with a tremendous sea. At 5 A. M. the mainmast from being burnt through below rolled overboard, and we pulled away from our ill-fated ship to save all that were left as we expected her momentarily to blow up. At 7 made sail to keep the boat ahead of the sea, which was increasing every minute. 2d cutter in company. The ship did not blow up till about ½ past 9 A. M., owing to the quantity of water, the fire having, we think, burnt through her sides and let the sea in. You may imagine better than I can describe our situation: about 50 miles from land with 42 men in a boat, only 24 feet long by 6 feet, 6 inches in breadth. At about 12 o'clock something happened to the 2nd cutter's mast, and the sea immediately covered her; she was about a ½ mile from us astern; we could not render the slightest assistance, as to have brought our boat to the sea would have been instant and certain destruction. Our only chance was by holding on sail and running right before the wind; even as it was, the sea astern came rolling after us so high that our sail was constantly becalmed, and we were only saved by making the men set all round the Gunwale of the boat, thus breaking the seas that came in with this living bulwark and keeping men in constantly baling. At 4 P. M. saw the land, and at 8 P. M. were close in among the breakers, which forced us to pull out again, though with the greatest difficulty it was that we managed to move the boat all being so exhausted from our exertions the night before, and our cramped up position in the boat. We were among rocks and breakers all night, the boat often covered by the latter. However, I cannot describe the horrors of that night, even if I had time. We were blown on shore at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, I had just got into a doze, notwithstanding the sea had been rushing over us; three breakers went right over the boat's masthead, and I of course expected our hour was come, as we could not see the low sandy beach for a minute or so, and expected we were on some reef; however we soon found out that through God's mercy, we were saved from a watery grave at the time, and were all very soon on shore. Had we been stranded 100 yards farther off, the boat would have been dashed to pieces, as there were a great many rocks. We were at this time about 55 miles from Amoy, where, about 10 days before, the Chinese had been severely beaten and an immense number killed. At day light a number of Chinese came down, and in five minutes our boat was in pieces, but not a vestige of her left where she stranded. We, through our Chinese carpenter, explained to them that we were shipwrecked Americans and we offered them a large sum to get us a boat to take us to Hong Kong; they made us no answer, but as we wanted something to eat after having tasted a little fresh water and a few grains of cold rice, they told us we must go on to another village, a short distance off. As soon as we proceeded, according to their direction, we were surrounded by some hundreds of naked wretches armed with knives, spears and various other rude implements of war, and plundered of every thing. Dicey's trowsers were cut off him, they would not wait for him to take them off, and he was left with nothing but his socks, linen drawers and shirt, as were all the rest of us when any resistance was made the knives were shewn, and would have most certainly been used if we had not given in. Some of the lascars were stripped almost naked, and not one of us had more than shirt, trowsers, and socks, though few of the latter left. When we were thoroughly plundered, they proposed to murder us, but some Mandarin's people coming down, the idea was given up, as I suppose they thought if we turned out English, we might at present be more valuable; at all events if we were murdered, we would satisfy a larger populace. When we arrived at the village, we were shoved into a dirty cowhouse with a very large accumulation of abomination, where we were nearly stifled by the stench of the number of

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people that crowded around us, being a dreadfully hot day. About 1 o'clock they brought us a little red rice and a few heads and tails of the worst description of salt fish which we swallowed with civility. At about 2, a few bundles of straw were brought in which were spread by us for a bed near the abomination and where we that night, after returning thanks to the Almighty for our safety up to that time, slept, or at all events I did, as well as ever in my life. We remained here the next day, and having recovered from our fatigue, were dragged along 29 miles to a place where there was a mandarin through crowds of brutal Chinese, who, to add to our comforts, made signs constantly that our heads would all be cut off. We arrived at this place about 6 o'clock in the evening, and were kept jammed in the middle of a crowd of some 20,000 men for 2 hours. Our feet were bleeding and blistered very much, and I would sooner have died than have walked a mile the next day. About 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., we were dragged into an old distillery, and at 11 P. M, got a scanty meal of rice, half full of stones, and were soon asleep, though our bed was the ground, and our arms our pillow. However, the next day a man who was in charge of us being of the same clan, as one of our carpenters, offered to take a letter from us, and forward it to our friends at Macao or elsewhere in China. This was an unlooked for blessing, as the most painful part of all was the idea of being murdered without one of our friends ever hearing of our fate, as at this time we had not the slightest probability of *our* ever meeting them again. The letter was written, and directed to their merchants at Macao, but it was of such a tenor that the Chinese could not have ascertained to what nation we belonged, and would rather have supposed us Americans; the next day it was sent, the bearer of it to receive on delivery a large sum. We were tried here by the mandarins, and nothing elicited to prove that we were English. After being in all 7 days at this place, we were marched off again on our way to Canton, and were daily dragged along and fed with the coars sets rice, with occasionally a few rotten salt fish by of way luxury. For some days we proceeded, till the 12th of October, when we received, a letter from an American at Canton to say that we had been demanded of the Chinese as Americans and that there was every chance of our being delivered· we were then imprisoned at a place called Wichow, where we were better treated, were tried again, and satisfied them that we were really Americans. After being there a month, we were liked by our keepers. I used to draw American ships for them and learnt Chinese, and can now make a very moderate interpreter. Here we remained for three months, till at last unto God, we were indebted for freedom to the constant and amending applications of Mr. Matheson's agent, an American Mr. Ryan. The Governor of Canton granted our release, and here we are, having left Wichow on the 31st December, 1841, and arrived here 5th January 1842, where we were most hospitably received by Mr. Matheson, with whom we are now having prior to our departure to Hong Kong where we shall have to wait the orders of the senior Naval Officer. Our ruse is considered perfectly fair, and we are lucky fellows. Our crew was 99; therefore 57 poor fellows were called from this world at how short a warning! We have seen death close and knew that to the Almighty and most merciful God alone can we ascribe our wonderful deliverance. I have not the slightest fear of succeeding well again, if permitted to return to Calcutta.—*Ibid February* 28.

THE FRACAS ON BOARD THE WALMER CASTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN MILITARY CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor.—In your valuable paper of this morning I observed some remarks relative to a very disgraceful dispute between Lieutenant Robertson of the 21st Infantry, and two Queen's officers' !!

The facts of the case are the following:—The conduct and bearing of Lieutenant Robertson on board the ship Walmer Castle was such that his acquintance was tacitly declined by Captain Payne of the 18th Royal Irish, and Lieutenant Scott of H. M. 31st Foot, the two Queen's officers alluded to. Upon this Lieutenant Robertson, without any provocation made use of highly offensive language to Captain Payne, and kicked that officer, upon which Captain P. knocked down Lieutenant R. Lieutenant Scott who was an eye-witness to this scene, remarked that R. was 'a cowardly ruffian.' The Commander of the Walmer Castle immediately placed Lieutenant Robertson under close arrest. On the vessel arriving in England, the matter was not taken up by the Horse Guards, but was represented to Lord Hill by the two Queen's officers. His Lordship ordered a Court of Enquiry on the matter, and the passengers of the ship were brought up as evidence to London at a very heavy expense by these two Queen's officers. The result of the enquiry was that the court considered the conduct of Lieutenant Robertson as 'disgraceful, unofficer-like, and ungentlemanly,' and recommended the Hon'ble E. I. Directors to dismiss him from their service. The Court considered that Captain Payne's conduct was, highly reprehensible in returning the blow,' and severely reprimanded that officer. The Court considered that Lieutenant Scott was 'irregular' in having called Lieutenant Robertson 'a cowardly ruffian.'

Now such Mr. Editor, is (I believe) a perfectly correct and unvarnished statement of the whole affair, and I ask you if you still 'presume that Lord Hill will visit his officers with some mark of his displeasure at their conduct in the business.' I alluded more particularly to the part that Lieutenant Scott has acted in this affair. That gentleman is my intimate friend and brother-officer, and is a man of the most honourable and gentlemanlike feelings; and all who have ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance will bear me out in my assertion that a man of less quarrelsome, kinder, or more conciliating disposition does not exist.

You are quite at liberty to make my name known to any one requiring it.

I have the honor to be, your obdt. Servt.,
24th Feb., 1841. A QUEEN'S OFFICER.

☞ The foregoing letter is authenticated. It would appear that in the 'severe reprimand Captain Payne has been punished. Nothing more therefore is; we presume, necessary. As to Lt. Robertson his conduct fully merited the penalty inflicted.—Ed.

MADRAS.

The Bishop.—We understand that our respected Metropolitan will leave the Presidency for the Hills very shortly.—U. *S. Gazette, March* 1.

Ordination.—On Sunday morning last an ordination was held at St. George's Cathedral, when Bishop Spencer admitted *six* gentlemen to *Deacon's* and *two* to *Priest's* orders. Among the former were the Rev. Messrs. Carver and Guest, late of the Wesleyan Connexion, and the Rev. W. Howell late of the London Missionary Society. The Rev. J. Muller was one of the latter.

The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop himself, and was a plain and faithful discourse on the duties of the Christian minister. The Cathedral was *well* attended, though by no means full, as many seats in the centre were unoccupied.—*Athenæum, March*, 1.

Trichinopoly, *Feb.* 24.—The Cholera has been making sad havock in the lines of the 19th N. I. Of *thirty four* men attacked, only *fourteen* recovered. The kindness and attention of Major Whistler and the Surgeon to the poor fellows, are beyond all praise.

The good folks here are all preparing for a start to the Hills, although rather early in the season. It is not however to be wondered at, for the days are excessively hot, though the nights are cool enough. It is expected that the New Masonic Lodge here will hold its first meeting the *second* Friday in next month. As far as I can learn, they are some where about *twenty fire* strong.

The Mohorum passed off quietly.

Bangalore, *Feb.* 25. The Band of the King's Hussars, which used to enchant with its martial strains several evenings of the week at the public rooms, has been withdrawn from thence, and now plays in the middle of the horse lines, affording its melody to the gallant steeds. Bruce, it is we believe, in his Abyssinian travels, says that there prevailed a practise there of solacing the cattle with music, while stakes were being cut from their rumps. We do not suppose that any thing of this kind is in contemplation with the Hussars' horses, but it is certainly an odd whim, originate where it may, to deprive the European community of a gratification, and bestow it on the brute creation. However, there is no accounting for tastes.

On Tuesday morning the 22d instant, we had the usual line parade of the troops for field exercise, under the Brigadier. The mounted force went to the Brigade exercising ground, whilst the Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 2d European Light Infantry, the 23d Regiment M. L. I. and the 46th Regt. N. I. remained on the Cantonment Parade, were they were exercised by the Brigadier for a couple of hours, in numerous formations, changes of positions &c. &c. The 46th Regiment which has just joined the force from a long march, and scattered detachments, is represented, as being in excellent order, and very efficient, reflecting much credit on Lieut. Col. J. Wallace the Commandant, and all others connected with the Corps. This same corps was here it appears about a score of years ago. It was then Lord's Battalion, 2d Battalion 23rd Regiment N. I. but there is not an officer now with it who was here with it before, as the present worthy Commandant, was then, it is believed, with the Rifle Corps.

A detachment of Volunteers from the 4th Light Dragoons to H. M. 15th Hussars, arrived here this morning from Cannanore, under the command of Cornet Bill, recently arrived from Europe. The strength of the detachment is about 25. Several of them, old hands who went from the 13th Dragoons to the 4th, have now returned here to join the 15th Hussars.—Ibid.

Sir Erskine Perry.—A salute of *thirteen* guns was fired from the garrison Battery at *two* P. M yesterday, in honor of the arrival from Calcutta per *Thames* of Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court at Bombay.—*Ibid, March* 3.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert.—It will be seen by our extracts from last night's *Gazette* that Lieutenant Colonel Charles Herbert C. B. has been restored to the effective list of the Madras Army. The gallant officer is to stand "next after Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Cooke, ranking as Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry until a vacancy occur to place him in the position he would have occupied had he not been invalided." By this arrangement a line step is lost to our friends of the Infantry, but this we are pursuaded they will not murmur at, seeing it is occasioned by the performance of an act of justice to a brother officer, and one too of distinguished bravery.—*Herald, March* 2.

The *Greenlaw* which left this port some weeks ago under an engagement to return, was unfortunately dismasted in the Bay on her passage to Moulmein, where we are told she is at present refitting.—*Spectator, March* 2.

Cabul.—We are greatly indebted to the kindness of a Correspondent in forwarding us the following interesting items of intelligence, contained in a letter dated Cabul, 16th January, and written by an officer now confined as a hostage there. Although the prisoners are kindly treated, they are kept under very strict *surveillance*, more especially as regards communication with their friends. In the following letter the ingenious plan was adopted of using the *Greek* characters, so that its contents might be unintelligible, if it fell into the hands of Ukhbar Khan, who watches the movements of the prisoners with a jealous eye.

"You will have heard many sad accounts of us here, but as a certainty of my safety may be pleasing, I take the chance of this reaching to say, at present I am quite well and a hostage in the house of the new king Zemaun Khan, who is a most kind old man and treats us as guests and friends, but God knows how long he may have the power to protect us, for we are surrounded by many enemies. Shah Soojah is still in the Bala Hissar, and much intrigue is going on. Hummoolah Khan, Wuzeer to Jumaun Khan, wishes to make a bloody feeling between Shah Soojah and the English, and previous to their going over to him proposed in Council, that two of us (hostages) should be killed by him (Shah Soojah)—this was rejected and I fancy some other arrangement will soon be made between the parties.

My last letter told you of my return from Zoormut after that bloodless campaign; we have lost about 50 Officers and 4 Native Regiments, quite destroyed by the cold and enemy who played us most false.

It is very hard frost day and night, but we dare not quit our room for the Kafir-Feringee has an enemy in all—the good Nawaub we are with, would not be able to protect us if we left his house. Our misfortunes have come from the infamous mismanagement of our troops, but I trust the future will be brighter.

Can you read this, for I must disguise the writing as that devil Mahomed Acbar Khan, who murdered our Envoy and pursued our wretched army to its ruin, intercepts and reads all our letters.

I sent by Captain Lawrence, but I hear he is a prisoner. We are all regular Musselmen now and eat with our fingers famously, but this is a miserable life. Walsh of the Madras Army is with us, a hostage and well."—*Ibid.*

Military Intelligence.—Great activity still prevails in the Marine and Commissarint Departments in the preparation of the transports for China, seven or eight in number which will be ready in the course of another week to receive the Troops. Especial care has been taken in fitting up the Magazines, Spirit Rooms, Arm Racks, and Knapsack fittings. The Troop of Horse Artillery, commanded by Captain Hall, proceed by the *Defiance*, an excellent vessel peculiarly well adapted for their accommodation. Captain Hall is, we learn, now busily engaged at the Mount making every necessary arrangement for the embarkation of the Troop under his command—the first of Horse Artillery which has been despatched to the Celestial shores. The horses are picked animals, the finest that could be selected for the service.

The *Flowers of Ugie*, the *Ayrshire*, and the *Surat Merchant*, have been taken up to go to Singapore, with followers and details of Madras troops. Should further transports be required, the *John Fleming*, a very eligible vessel, is we believe available for this service.

It has been arranged, we understand, that the transports shall sail in divisions, two or three always keeping in company together. By this excellent plan, assistance may be mutually rendered in case of necessity.—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the Eastern Press.

Dismissal of Mr. Steer of the Bengal Civil Service.—We have had to announce, as a portion of the *penal* official branch of the present mail, the summary dismissal of an officer by the Honorable Court, for ungentlemanly behaviour, on the passage to England,—an incident which shows that the Home authorities think that that which affects an officer's character as a *gentleman*, also renders him unworthy to continue in the service, a theory in which they rightly differ from the too general practice of courts martial, which proclaims to the army that an individual pronounced guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman is nevertheless qualified to bear a commission, after the purification of a few months *lenten* suspension from pay and allowances. We have now to notify the equally summary and just dismissal of a member of the civil service, for corruption and fraud in the exercise of an important trust that was confided to his execution, and the version of the case which is before us leaves us no room to question, but compels us heartily to concur in, the extreme measure which has been taken by the Court. We heard of the case at the time of its being under investigation before the late Mr. D. Carmichael Smyth, who was named Commissioner to investigate it, and who we remember to have heard alluding to it, before his nomination, as one involving the most serious charge, but of the particulars, except that it was for some official dishonesty, we were never before aware. Our information, which we have no reason to doubt, now is, that Mr. Steer of the Bengal Civil Service did, when Commissioner of Revenue for the Bauleah division, a few years since, receive the sum of twenty thousand rupees, *ostensibly* as a loan, from two Ranees, who were the guardians of a minor there, the heir to certain valuable estates, and which guardians were officially accountable to the Commissioner for the management of their trust. This act, it seems, was contrary to his *oath of office*, besides being obviously improper of itself, and what clothed it with the character of deliberate fraud was the circumstance of his having given a note of hand for it in the name of a native and having antedated the note so as to make it appear as a transaction prior to his official connexion with the guardians—such falsifying of name and date being designed to hide the illegality of the procedure. In consequence of this bribe it seems that he corruptly exercised his authority in favor of the Ranees, but concealed his proceedings from the Board of Revenue; and that there can be no doubt of his guilt both in act and animus for it was so entirely substantiated before the Commission that an opinion was pronounced unqualifiedly against him, upon which the Government suspended him from employment pending the decision of the Honorable Court. That decision we learn has now come out and the purport of it is that as the Court of Directors entirely concur in the judgment pronounced on the spot, they consider Mr. Steer to be unworthy of their service, and accordingly dismiss him therefrom, and command his name to be erased from its roll. Among all flocks of sheep there will of course be some black ones, and it is because of this inevitable intermixture, that laws to punish and checks to prevent dishonesty are rendered indispensible; and as there were never men in this world placed under greater temptations than the civil service have been, until comparatively modern-times—so manifold the chances of escaping detection, and so strong the inducement, to an unprincipled mind, to risk the event—so it may be said that no body of functionaries could have been freer from stain than they were, even allowing a large amount of unexposed delinquencies. Fully concurring, however, as we do in the justice of the punishment that has been inflicted on Mr. Steer, we cannot but suspect that he was 'hit so hard' because he had 'no friends' in the proper quarters! Quite as bad cases as his, have been smothered up, at some of the various stages of suspicion or investigation; and as there is no *publicity of trial* in the first instance, it is easy for the home authorities to screen where they are so disposed, or to let out only *as much* of a case as may seem to be sufficiently punished by a reprimand or by some penalty short of the ultimate one which has in the present instance been resolved on. There are criminalities within our knowledge as great, in principle, as this of Mr. Steer, from which an *influence*, improperly and corruptly exercised, has turned away the only fitting penalty, and we think it, therefore, not improbable, that Mr. Steer might have got off either unscathed or less scathed, if he had been strong in the right quarters, though where such is not the case, it is usual to take the opportunity to make a display of very severe and apparently magnanimous justice. Public opinion, *if the truth can be got hold of*, will always do something to prevent great delinquency from escaping with total impunity; but as human nature does not alter, we fully believe—and a chain of proof is not wanting, either—that the exposition made by Warren Hastings of the difficulties which attended the purification of a *system* in his day, is still applicable enough to individual instances. Endeavouring to root out the corruptions which then prevailed, and among other reforms to change the *supervisors* of those days into *collectors*, and to do away with the enormous and, to the people, most oppressive, perquisites, of those functionaries, he says:—'As the collectorships are more lucrative than any posts in the service (the Government itself not excepted—whatever it may prove hereafter) we cannot get a man of abilities to conduct the official business of the presidency, for who would rest satisfied with a handsome salary of three or four thousand rupees a year* to maintain him in Calcutta, who could get a lac or three lacs, which I believe have been acquired in that space, and live at no expense in the districts? But whatever motives we had for recalling those officers, it appeared that there were amongst them so many sons, cousins, or *eleves* of directors, and intimates of the members of Council, that it was better to let them remain than provoke an army of opponents against every act of administration, by depriving them of their emoluments!'—The Life of Warren Hastings is in only *three* 'volumes,' but we leave it to the reader to say whether that last sentence does not speak at least a *score*! The 'sons, cousins, eleves, and *intimates*' still exist, but as Mr. Steer is not among any of the batches, and unquestionably guilty into the bargain, he has been placed (very properly) beyond all possible chance of stepping into a better appointment than the one in which he acted corruptedly, and we do not think it any ground for sympathy in his case that others have escaped whose acts gave them a full title to be indulged with a like kind of retirement from the service.—Englishman, Feb. 26.

Civil and Military Surveillance.—The expediency of the vigilance on the part of all authorities both Civil and Military at the present season has been already urged by this and other journals, and we have reason to believe with some effect. The state of Moosulmaun feeling at this Presidency, consequent on our late disasters at Cabul, has been indeed too obvious to escape observation, but that feeling was, we have reason to believe, principally if not entirely confined, to the very lowest classes amongst the Moosulmaun population of Triplicane,—a population which for idleness, debauchery and squalid filth, is hardly to be equalled and certainly not to be surpassed by any within the confines of British India.

Nine tenths of this population are we are assured actual paupers, who notwithstanding their swaggering, air and foul fluery, live by sponging on those of their relatives who have some small means of subsistence, as being pensioners on the *Nabob*; and those means too, are gradually diminishing, as each generation increases the number of such as have a claim to share therein. No wonder then that individuals of this description are desirous of a change, for any change may be to their advantage! but here we must not confound the Moosulmaun rabble of Triplicaue, with the fine gallant fellows, who fill the ranks of our Native Regiments; men who if they have once in a way shewn some trifling disposition to demur at what they may have considered innovations in time of peace, have *ever* been ready to follow their European Officers through thick or thin to death or glory!—*U. S. Gazette, March* 1.

* This is not likely to be true—Ed.

CAPE.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at Table Bay.

Dec. 15—*Edinburgh*, ship, John Paterson, from London 1st October, to Bombay—Passengers for the Cape, Colonel Trelawny, R. A. Governor St. Helena; Mrs. Trelawny, (3) Misses Trelawny, and 2 servants:—For Bombay. Mrs. Arnott, Miss Arnott, Miss Combe, and Miss White; Dr. Arnott, Capt. Coddington, 40th Regt., Lieut. Dorhill 94th Regt.; Lieuts. Grant and Tobie, and Ensign Smyth, Queen's Royals; Ensign Bawden and Dr. McGrath, 22d Regt.; and 400 men, women and children, of H. M. service.—Left the *Lizard* on the 6th October.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Dec.* 18.

Spirit of the European Press.

The King of Hanover.—If there be any one part of the conduct of the Whig-Radical press more entirely disgusting than another, it is its malignant and systematic attacks on the King of Hanover. No rhodomontade is too monstrous to be adopted and circulated by them, if its object be to heap obloquy and insult on his name. It was only a day or two ago that we encountered a rigmarole story, then making the grand tour of the Whig and Radical newspapers, in which it was affirmed that one of his Majesty's confidential friends, having been attacked in the public street by some ruffian, the bystanders came to his assistance; and that when his assailant informed them who his victim was, and that he was a person in the confidence of the King of Hanover, they dispersed immediately, and left him to his fate! Why, a schoolboy on the lowest form of the London University, would hardly be gulled into the belief of so preposterous a lie! It seems, however, to be the object of the Whig-Radical press to persuade the people of England that a more unpopular monarch than King Ernest does not exist throughout Europe; and they endeavour to achieve it, scraping together from the vilest portion of the German press (and Germany has its *Satirists* and *Weekly Dispatches* as well as England) every lying charge or insinuation against his character, to which impotent, and therefore malignant faction, may from time to time give rise. Nay, he cannot be allowed to administer the least important affairs of his kingdom in a manner repugnant to their notions of liberality without calling down the wildest imprecations on his tyranny. We might point at the abuse which is now being poured upon him for declining to alter the State dues, as an instance alike of the folly and ferocity of the attacks which are continually made upon him. Considering the pains which have been taken to render him unpopular with his subjects, however, it is absolutely marvellous that so few demonstrations of their ill will have been suborned against him.

When public character is thus villainously assailed, it becomes the duty of every man who is enabled to bear testimony to the falsehood of the imputations, to omit no opportunity which may present itself of bringing it forward. The first question that suggests itself when the private character of a public man is assailed, is what reputation does he bear in the neighbourhood in which he is best known? Let the vituperators of the King of Hanover repair to the seat of his Government, and ascertain from the mouths of his own subjects what manner of man he is! Or, before making so extensive an excursion, let them pursue a similar investigation in the English village in which he has passed so large a portion of his life. As a resident in the neighbourhood, we have made these inquiries ourselves, and the result has satisfied us that a more calumniated individual does not exist. At Kew, his name is spoken of with universal respect and esteem; and whilst innumerable acts of kindness are remembered to his honour by its parishioners, rich and poor, nothing is known to his prejudice that has not had its origin in the reiterated slanders of the ex-ministerial press; and the very journals that have recently opened a fresh battery upon him, have been compelled to record his generosity at *this very moment* to the destitute inhabitants of that neighbourhood! And how does he reward the volume of calumny that is continually directed against him by the British, or rather anti-British press? Not an Englishman is called, either by pleasure or duty, to his capital, with the slightest claim to admission into his society, who does not receive from him the kindest and most hospitable attention, and who leaves him with other impressions than those of gratitude and respect. We allude more particularly to officers of his Majesty's Services, whether of the Army or Navy, because we have at this moment proofs of the most munificent generosity on the part of his Majesty towards them. It was not long since a military officer, with whose family King Ernest had only a slight acquaintance, anxious to obtain a step in his profession, but unable to purchase it, received the gratifying intelligence that the sum necessary for the realisation of his hopes had been placed in the hands of his agent by the King of Hanover. Other officers whom chance or inclination have led to his capital, and who have been possessed of qualities calculated to conciliate good opinion any where, have acquired a friend in his Majesty who has never lost an opportunity of promoting their interests. Nor is this kindly disposition limited to military or naval men. A few years ago, a literary man of considerable eminence fell into a state of such abject difficulty as to be compelled to apply to the Council of the Literary Fund for the paltry pittance it vouchsafes to distressed authors as the price of trumpeting his miseries and their munificence to the world. The much-abused King of Hanover heard of the case, and although the *litterateur* was attached to that party, whose jackalls had been the most virulent of his slanderers, he caused 100*l.* to be transmitted to him. On a more recent occasion, when informed that the family of another distinguished writer (Mr. Theodore Hook) had been left under circumstances that greatly deepened the calamity which had overtaken them, His Majesty sent them a cheque upon his London bankers for the munificent sum of 500*l*! Can the "Ethiop change his skin, or the leper his spots?" Can the man, whose charities and domestic virtues have displayed themselves so often, be capable of a thousandth part of the evil-mindedness attributed to him by the *Morning Chronicle* and its neophytes. The thing is impossible. At all events, it is every honest journalist's duty to supply such evidence as is within his reach, in refutation of charges which he believes to be groundless and malicious.

It may be asked, why the King of Hanover has not long ago silenced, by the strong arm of the law, the calumnies of which he has been the victim? This is not so easy. Dark and obscure insinuations cannot always be hunted into their obscene recesses by such a process. On one memorable occasion, however, his outraged feelings did induce him to prosecute one of the vilest and most audacious of his slanderers. He did not attempt to stifle the truth by "a criminal information." He availed himself of the commonest form of the law, and dared his villainous accuser to the proof. He employed a process which he knew would subject him to a long and rigid cross-examination; nay, content with his own assertions in the matter, he proved to demonstration the absurdity and wickedness of the charges which had been brought against him; and he not only completely satisfied the judge and jury who had to decide upon the case, but the very counsel employed for the defendant. Should his more recent assailants afford him an equally tangible opportunity of grappling with their diabolical insinuations, he will, in all probability, subject them to a similar test. John Bull, Dec. 25.

Extract from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

PART XII.

Progress of the Trial.—The trial in the Hall went on languidly. In the session of 1788, when the proceedings had the interest of novelty, and when the Peers had little other business before them, only thirty-five days were given to the impeachment. In 1789, the Regency Bill occupied the Upper House till the session was far advanced. When the King recovered, the circuits were beginning. The judges left town; the Lords waited for the return of the oracles of jurisprudence; and the consequence was, that during the whole year, only seventeen days were given to the case of Hastings. It was clear that the matter would be protracted to a length unprecedented in the annals of criminal law.

The result ceased to be matter of doubt, from the time when the Lords resolved that they would be guided by the rules of evidence which are received in the inferior courts of the realm. Those rules, it is well known, exclude much information which would be quite sufficient to determine the conduct of any reasonable man, in the most important transactions of private life. Those rules, at every assizes, save scores of culprits whom judges, jury, and spectators, firmly believe to be guilty. But when those rules were rigidly applied to offences committed many years before, at the distance of many thousand miles, conviction was, of course, out of the question. We do not blame the accused and his counsel for availing themselves of every legal advantage in order to obtain an acquittal. But it is clear that an acquittal so obtained cannot be pleaded in bar of the judgment of history.

Several attempts were made by the friends of Hastings to put a stop to the trial. In 1789, they proposed a vote of censure upon Burke, for some violent language which he had used respecting the death of Nuncomar, and the connexion between Hastings and Impey. Burke was then unpopular in the last degree both with the house and with the country. The asperity and indecency of *some expressions* which he had used during the debates on the Regency, had annoyed even his warmest friends. The vote of censure was carried, and those who had moved it, hoped that the managers would resign in disgust. Burke was deeply hurt. But his zeal for what he considered as the cause of justice and mercy, triumphed over his personal feelings. He received the censure of the house with dignity and meekness, and declared that no personal mortification or humiliation should induce him to flinch from the sacred duty which he had undertaken.

A New Parliament.—In the following year, the Parliament was dissolved; and the friends of Hastings entertained a hope that the new House of Commons might not be disposed to go on with the impeachment. They began by maintaining that the whole proceeding was terminated by the dissolution. Defeated on this point, they made a direct motion that the impeachment should be dropped; but they were defeated by the combined forces of the government and the opposition. It was, however, resolved that, for the sake of expedition, many of the articles should be withdrawn. In truth, had not some such measure been adopted, the trial would have lasted till the defendant was in his grave.

At length, in the spring of 1795, the decision was pronounced, nearly eight years after Hastings had been brought by the sergeant-at-arms of the Commons to the bar of the Lords. On the last day of this great procedure, the public curiosity, long suspended, seemed to be revived. Anxiety about the judgment there could be none; for it had been fully ascertained that there was a great majority for the defendant. But many wished to see the pageant, and the hall was as much crowded as on the first day. But those who, having been present on the first day, now bore a part in the proceedings of the last, were few, and most of those few were altered men.

As Hastings himself said, the arraignment had taken place before one generation, and the judgment was pronounced by another. The spectator could not look at the woolsack, or at the red benches of the Peers, or at the green benches of the Commons, without seeing something that reminded him of the instability of all human things;—of the instability of power and fame, and life of the more lamentable instability of friendship. The great seal was borne before Lord Loughborough, who, when the trial commenced, was a fierce opponent of Mr. Pitt's government, and who was now a member of that government; while Thurlow, who presided in the court when it first sat, estranged from all his old allies, sat scowling among the junior barons. Of a hundred and sixty nobles who walked in the procession on the first day, sixty had been laid in their family vaults. Still more affecting must have been the sight of the managers's box. What had become of that fair fellowship, so closely bound together by public and private ties, so resplendent with every talent and accomplishment? It had been scattered by calamities more bitter than the bitterness of death. The great chiefs were still living, and still in the full vigour of their genius. But their friendship was at an end. It had been violently and publicly dissolved with tears and stormy reproaches. If those men, once so dear to each other, were now compelled to meet for the purpose of managing the impeachment, they met as strangers whom public business had brought together, and behaved to each other with cold and distant civility. Burke had in his vortex whirled away Windham. Fox had been followed by Sheridan and Grey.

The Acquittal.—Only twenty-nine Peers voted. Of these, only six found Hastings guilty on the charges relating to Cheyte Sing and to the Begums. On other charges, the majority in his favour was still greater. On some, he was unanimously absolved. He was then called to the bar, informed from the woolsack that the Lords had acquitted him, and solemnly discharged. He bowed respectfully, and retired.

We have said that the decision had been fully expected. It was also generally approved. At the commencement of the trial there had been a strong, and indeed unreasonable feeling against Hastings. At the close of the trial, there was a feeling equally strong and equally unreasonable in his favour. One cause of the change was, no doubt, what is commonly called the fickleness of the multitude, but what seems to us to be merely the general law of human nature. Both in individuals and in masses, violent excitement is always followed by remission, and often by reaction. We are all inclined to depreciate whatever we have overpraised; and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour. It was thus in the case of Hastings. The length of his trial, moreover, made him an object of compassion. It was thought, and not without reason, that, even if he was guilty, he was still an ill-used man, and that an impeachment of eight years was more than a sufficient punishment. It was also felt that, though in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to set off his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles; and that a man who had governed a great country during thirteen years might have done some very reprehensible things, and yet might be on the whole deserving of rewards and honours rather than of fine and imprisonment.

Reduced to Poverty.—Hastings was, however, safe. But, in every thing except character, he would have been far better off, if, when first impeached, he had at once pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of fifty thousand pounds. He was a ruined man. The legal expenses of his defence had been enormous. The expenses which did not appear in his Attorney's bill were perhaps larger still. Great sums had been paid to Major Scott. Great sums had been laid out in bribing newspapers, rewarding pamphleteers, and circulating tracts. Burke, so early as 1790, declared in the House of Commons, that twenty thousand pounds had been employed in corrupting the press. It is certain that no controversial weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed. Logan, in prose, defended the accused Governor with great ability. For the lovers of verse, the speeches of the managers were burlesqued in Simpkin's letters. It is, we are afraid indisputable that Hastings stooped so low as to court the aid of that malignant and filthy baboon, John Williams, who called himself Anthony Pasquin. It was necessary to subsidize such allies largely. The private hoards of Mrs. Hastings had disappeared. It is said that the banker to whom they had been entrusted, had failed. Still, if Hastings had practised strict economy, he would, after all his losses, have had a moderate competence; but in the management of his private affairs he was imprudent. The dearest wish of his heart had always been to regain Daylesford. At length, in the very year in which his trial commenced, his wish was accomplished; and the domain, alienated more than seventy years before, returned to the descendant of its old lords. But the manorhouse was a ruin; and the grounds round it had, during many years, been utterly neglected. Hastings proceeded to build, to plant, to form a sheet of water, to excavate a grotto; and, before he was dismissed from the bar of the House of Lords, he had expended more than forty thousand pounds in adorning his seat.

Obtains an Annuity.—The general feeling both of the directors and of the proprietors of the East India Company was, that he had great claims on them that his services to them had been eminent, and that his misfortunes had been the effect of his zeal for their interests. His friends in Leadenhall Street proposed to reimburse him for the costs of his trial, and to settle on him an annuity of five thousand pounds a-year. But the consent of the Board of Control was required and at the head of the Board of Control was Mr. Dundas, who had himself been a party to the impeachment, who had, on that account, been reviled with great bitterness by the partizans of Hastings, and who, therefore, was not in a very complying mood. He refused to consent to what the Directors suggested. The Directors remonstrated. A long controversy followed. Hastings, in the mean time, was reduced to such distress, that he could hardly pay his weekly bills. At length, a compromise was made. An annuity of four thousand a-year was settled on Hastings; and, in order to enable him to meet pressing demands, he was to receive ten years' annuity in advance. The Company was also permitted to lend him fifty thousand pounds.

to be repaid by instalments, without interest. This relief, though given in the most absurd manner, was sufficient to enable the retired governor to live in comfort, and even in luxury, if he had been a skilful manager. But he was careless and profuse, and was more than once under the necessity of applying to the Company for assistance, which was liberally given.

He had security and affluence, but not the power and dignity, which, when he landed from India, he had reason to expect. He had then looked forward to a coronet, a red riband, a seat at the Council Board, an office at Whitehall. He was then only fifty-two, and might hope for many years of bodily and mental vigour. The case was widely different when he left the bar of the Lords. He was now too old a man to turn his mind to a new class of studies and duties. He had no chance of receiving any mark of royal favour while Mr. Pitt remained in power; and, when Mr. Pitt retired, Hastings was approaching his seventieth year.

Once, and only once, after his acquittal, he interfered in politics, and that interference was not much to his honour. In 1804, he exerted himself strenuously to prevent Mr. Addington, against whom Fox and Pitt had combined, from resigning the Treasury. It is difficult to believe that a man so able and energetic as Hastings, can have thought that, when Bonaparte was at Bologne with a great army, the defence of our island could safely be entrusted to a ministry which did not contain a single person whom flattery could describe as a great statesman. It is also certain that, on the important question which has raised Mr. Addington to power, and on which he differed from both Fox and Pitt, Hastings, as might have been expected, agreed with Fox and was decidedly opposed to Addington. Religious intolerance has never been the vice of the Indian service, and certainly was not the vice of Hastings. But Mr. Addington had treated him with marked favour. Fox had been a principal manager of the impeachment. To Pitt it was owing that there had been an impeachment; and Hastings, we fear, was on this occasion guided by personal consideration, rather than by a regard to the public interest.

Hastings appears again at the Bar of the Commons.—When Hastings had passed many years in retirement, and had long outlived the common age of men, he again became for a short time an object of general attention. In 1813, the charter of the East India Company was renewed; and much discussion about Indian affairs took place in Parliament. It was determined to examine witnesses at the bar of the Commons, and Hastings was ordered to attend. He had appeared at that bar once before. It was when he read his answer to the charges which Burke had laid on the table. Since that time twenty-seven years had elapsed; public feeling had undergone a complete change; the nation had now forgotten his faults, and remembered only his services. The reappearance, too, of a man who had been among the most distinguished of a generation that has passed away, who now belonged to history, and who seemed to have risen from the dead, could not but produce a solemn and pathetic effect. The Commons received him with acclamations, ordered a chair to be set for him, and, when he retired, rose and uncovered. There were, indeed, a few who did not sympathize with the general feeling. One or two of the managers of the impeachment were present. They sat in the same seats which they had occupied when they had been thanked for the services which they had rendered in Westminster Hall; for, by the courtesy of the house, a member who has been thanked in his place, is considered as having a right always to occupy that place. These gentlemen were not disposed to admit that they had employed several of the best years of their lives in persecuting an innocent man. They accordingly kept their seats, and pulled their hats over their brows; but the exceptions only made the prevailing enthusiasm more remarkable. The Lords received the old man with similar tokens of respect. The University of the Oxford conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws; and, in the Sheldonian theatre, the under graduates welcomed him with tumultuous cheering.

Appointed a Privy Councillor.—These marks of public esteem were soon followed by marks of the crown. Hastings was sworn of the Privy Council, and was admitted to a long private audience of the Prince Regent, who treated him very graciously. When the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia visited England, Hastings appeared in their train both at Oxford and in the Guildhall of London; and, though surrounded by a crowd of princes and great warriors, was every where received by the public with marks of respect and admiration. He was presented by the Prince Regent both to Alexander and to Frederic William; and his Royal Highness went so far as to declare in public, that honours far higher than a seat in the Privy Council were due, and should soon be paid, to the man who had saved the British dominions in Asia. Hastings now confidently expected a peerage; but, from some unexplained cause, he was again disappointed.

He lived about four years longer, in the enjoyment of good spirits, of faculties not impaired to any painful or degrading extent, and of health such as is rarely enjoyed by those who attain such an age. At length, on the 22d of August 1818, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, he met death with the same tranquil and decorous fortitude which he had opposed to all the trials of his various and eventful life.

Place of Interment.—With all his faults—and they were neither few nor small—only one cemetry was worthy to contain his remains. In that temple of silence and reconciliation, where the enmities of twenty generations lie buried, in the Great Abbey which has for ages afforded a quiet resting-place to those whose minds and bodies have been shattered by the contention of the Great Hall, the dust of the illustrious accuses should have been mingled with the dust of the illustrious accusers. This was not to be. Yet the place of interment was not ill chosen. Behind the chancel of the parish-church of Daylesford, in earth which already held the bones of many chiefs of the house of Hastings, was laid the coffin of the greatest man who has ever borne that ancient and widely-extended name. On that very spot probably, fourscore years before, the little Warren, meanly clad and scantily fed, had played with the children of ploughmen. Even then his young mind had revolved plans which might be called romantic. Yet, however romantic, it is not likely that they had been so strange as the truth. Not only had the poor orphan retrieved the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling, but he had preserved and extended an empire. He had founded a polity. He had administered government and war with more than the capacity of Richelieu; and had patronized learning with the judicious liberality of Cosmo. He had been attacked by the most formidable combination of enemies that ever sought the destruction of a single victim; and over that combination, after a struggle of ten years, he had triumphed. He had at length gone down to his grave in the fulness of age—in peace, after so many troubles; in honour, after so much obloquy.

Character.—Those who look on his character without favour or malevolence, will pronounce that, in the two great elements of all social virtue—in respect for the rights of others, and in sympathy for the sufferings of others—he was deficient. His principles were somewhat lax. His heart was somewhat hard. But while we cannot with truth describe him either as a righteous or as a merciful ruler, we cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and fertility of his intellect—his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy—his dauntless courage—his honourable poverty—his fervent zeal for the interests of the state—his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either.

OLD ST. PAUL'S BY AINSWORTH.—3 Vols.

Continued from Tuesday's Courier.

The Plague in London.

Progress of the Pestilence.—"One circumstance must not pass unnoticed, namely, the continued fineness and beauty of the weather. No rain had fallen for upwards of three weeks. The sky was bright and cloudless; the atmosphere, apparently, pure and innoxious; while the heat was as great as is generally experienced in the middle of summer. But instead of producing its usual enlivening effect on the spirits, the fine weather added to the general gloom and apprehension, inasmuch as it led to the belief (afterwards fully confirmed) that if the present warmth was so pernicious, the more sultry seasons, which were near at hand, would aggravate the fury of the pestilence. Sometimes, indeed, when the deaths were less numerous, a hope began to be entertained that the distemper was abating, and confidence was for a moment restored: but these anticipations were speedily checked by the re-appearance of the scourge, which seemed to baffle and deride all human skill and foresight. London now presented a lamentable spectacle. Not a street but had a house in it marked with a red cross—some streets had many such. The bells were continually tolling for burials, and the dead carts went their melancholy rounds at night and were constantly loaded. Fresh directions were issued by the authorities; and as domestic animals were considered to be a medium of conveying the infection, an order, which was immediately carried into effect, was given to destroy all dogs and cats. But this plan proved prejudicial rather than the reverse, as the bodies of the poor animals, most of which were drowned in the Thames, being washed ashore, produced a horrible and noxious effluvium, supposed to contribute materially to the propagation of the distemper. No precautionary measure was neglected; but it may be doubted whether any human interference could have averted the severity of the scourge, which, though its progress might be checked for a few days by attention, or increased in the same ratio by neglect, would, in the end, have unquestionably fulfilled its mission. The College of Physicians, by the King's command, issued simple and intelligible directions, in the mother tongue for the sick. Certain of their number, amongst whom was the reader's acquaintance, Doctor Hodges, were appointed to attend the infected; and two out of the Court of Aldermen were required to see that they duly executed their dangerous office. Public prayers and a general fast were likewise enjoined. But Heaven seemed deaf to the supplications of the doomed inhabitants—their prayers being followed by a fearful increase of deaths. A vast crowd was collected within Saint Paul's to hear a sermon preached by Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury—a prelate greatly distinguished, during the whole course of the visitation, by his unremitting charity and attention to the sick; and before the discourse was concluded, several fell down within the sacred walls, and on being conveyed to their own homes, were found to be infected. On the following day, too, many others who had been present were seized with the disorder."

Nizza Macascree.—"In age she appeared about seventeen, and differed in the character of her beauty, as well as in the natural gracefulness of her carriage and demeanour, from all the persons he had seen in her humble sphere of life. Her features were small, and of the utmost delicacy. She had a charmingly formed nose—slightly *retroussee*—a small mouth, garnished with pearl-like teeth, and lips as fresh and ruddy as the dew steeped rose. Her skin was as dark as a gipsy's, but clear and transparent, and far more attractive than the fairest complexion. Her eyes were luminous as the stars, and black as midnight; while her raven tresses, gathered beneath a spotted kerchief tied round her head, escaped in many a wanton curl down her shoulders. Her figure was slight, but exquisitely proportioned; and she had the smallest foot and ankle that ever fell to the lot of woman. Her attire was far from unbecoming, though of the coarsest material; and her fairy feet were set off by the dainties shoes and hose. Such was the singular and captivating creature that attracted the apprentice's attention."

The Pest House.—"It was a solitary farm-house, of considerable size, surrounded by an extensive garden, and had only been recently converted to its present melancholy use. Near it was a barn, also fitted up with beds for the sick. On approaching the pest-house, Mr. Bloundel was greatly struck with the contrast presented by its exterior to the misery he knew to be reigning within. Its situation was charming,—in the midst as has just been stated, of a large and, until recently, well-cultivated garden, and seen under the influence of a bright and genial May day, the whole place looked the picture of healthfulness and comfort. But a closer view speedily dispelled the illusion, and showed that it was the abode of disease and death. Horrid sounds saluted the ears; ghastly figures met the eyes; and the fragrance of the flowers was overpowered by the tainted and noisome atmosphere issuing from the open doors and windows. The grocer had scarcely entered the gate, when he was arrested by an appalling shriek, followed by a succession of cries so horrifying that he felt half disposed to fly. But mustering up his resolution, and breathing at a phial of vinegar, he advanced towards the principal door, which stood wide open, and called to one of the assistants. The man, however, was too busy to attend to him, and while waiting his leisure, he saw no fewer than three corpses carried out to an outbuilding in the yard, where they were left till they could be taken away at night for interment. One peculiarity Mr. Bloundel noticed;—namely, that the limbs of these unfortunate victims of the pestilence did not stiffen as would have been the case, if they had died of any other disorder, while the blotches that appeared on the livid flesh made them objects almost too horrible to look upon. In many cases, the features were frightfully distorted—the tongues of the poor wretches swollen and protruding—the hands clenched, and the toes bent towards the sole of the feet. Every thing denoted the dreadful pangs that must have attended dissolution."

The Dance of Death.—"In the midst of the nave, which was illumined by a blue glimmering light, whence proceeding it was impossible to determine, stood a number of grotesque figures, apparelled in fantastic garbs, and each attended by a skeleton. Some of the latter grisly shapes were playing on tambours, others on psalteries, others on rebecs—every instrument producing the strangest sound imaginable. There was a pope in his tiara and pontifical dress; a cardinal in his cap and robes; a monarch with a sceptre in his hand, and arrayed in the habitments of royalty; a crowned queen; a bishop wearing his mitre, and carrying his crosier; an abbot likewise in his mitre, and bearing a crosier; a duke in his robes of state; a grave canon of the church; a knight sheathed in armour; a judge, an advocate, and a magistrate, all in their robes; a mendicant friar and a nun; and the list was completed by a physician, an astrologer, a miser, a merchant, a duchess, a pedlar, a soldier, a gamester, an idiot, a robber, a blind man, and a beggar,—each distinguishable by his apparel. By and by, with a wild and gibbering laugh that chilled the beholders' blood, one of the tallest and grisliest of the skeletons sprang forward, and beating his drum, the whole ghostly company formed, two and two, into a line—a skeleton placing itself on the right of every mortal. In this order, the fantastic procession marched between the pillars, the unearthly music playing all the while, and disappeared at the farther extremity of the church. With the last of the group, the mysterious light vanished, and Chowles and his companion were left in profound darkness. Ascending the broad stone steps, they presently emerged into the cathedral, which they found illumined by the same glimmering light as the lower church, and they perceived the ghostly assemblage gathered into an immense ring, and dancing round the tall skeleton, who continued beating his drum and uttering a strange gibbering sound, which was echoed by the other. Each moment, the dancers increased the swiftness of their pace, until at last it grew to a giddy whirl, and then, all at once, with a shriek of laughter, the whole company fell to the ground."

The Plague Pit.—"After awhile he arose, and proceeded towards the plague pit. The grass was trampled down near it, and there were marks of frequent cart-wheels upon the sod. Great heaps of soil, thrown out of the excavation, lay on either side. Holding a handkerchief steeped in vinegar to his face, Leonard ventured to the brink of the pit. But even this precaution could not counteract the horrible effluvia arising from it. It was more than half-filled with dead bodies, and through the putrid and heaving mass many disjointed limbs and ghastly faces could be discerned, the long hair of women, and the tiny arms of children, appearing on the surface. It was a horrible sight—so horrible, that it possessed a fascination peculiar to itself and in spite of his loathing, Leonard lingered to gaze at it. Strange and fantastic thoughts possessed him. He fancied that the legs and arms moved,—that the eyes of some of the corpses opened and glared at him—and that the whole rotten mass was endowed with animation. So appalled was he by this idea that he turned away, and at that moment beheld a vehicle approaching. It was the dead cart, charged with a heavy load to increase the already redundant heap. The same inexplicable and irresistible feeling curiosity that induced Leonard to continue gazing upon the loathly objects in the pit, now prompted him to stay and see what would ensue. Two persons were with the cart, and one of them, to Leonard's infinite surprise and disgust, proved to be Chowles. He had no time, however, for the expression of any sentiment, for the cart halted at a little distance from him, when its conductors, turning it round, backed it towards the edge of the pit. The horse was then taken out, and Chowles calling to Leonard, the latter involuntarily knelt down to guide its decent, while the other assistant, who had proceeded to the further side of the chasm, threw the light of a lantern full upon the grisly load, which was thus shot into the gulf below. Shovelling a sufficient quantity of earth and lime into the pit to cover the bodies, Chowles and his companion departed, leaving Leonard alone."

St. Paul's Converted into a Lesp House.—"In less than a week after it had been converted into a pest-house, the cathedral was crowded to overflowing. Upwards of three hundred pallets were set up in the nave, in the aisles, in the transepts, and in the choir, and even in the chapels. But these proving insufficient, many poor wretches who were brought thither were placed on the cold flags, and protected only by a single blanket. At night, the scene was really terrific. The imperfect light borne by the attendants fell on the couches, and revealed the livid countenances of their occupants, while the vaulted roof rang with shrieks and groans so horrible and heartpiercing as to be scarcely endured, except by those whose nerves were firmly strung, or had not become blunted by their constant recurrence. At such times, too, some unhappy creature, frenzied by agony, would burst from his couch, and rend the air with his cries, until overtaken and overpowered by his attendents. On one occasion, it happened that a poor wretch, who had been thus caught, broke loose a second time, and darting through the door leading to the winding stone staircase in the northern transept, gained the ambulatory, and being closely followed, to escape his pursuers, sprang through one of the arched openings, and falling from a height of near sixty feet, was dashed in pieces on the flagged floor beneath. A walk through this mighty lazar house would have furnished a wholesome lesson to the most reckless observer. It seemed to contain all the sick of the city. And yet it was not so. Hundreds were expiring in their own dwellings, and the other pest-houses continued crowded as before. Still, as a far greater number of the infected were here congregated, and could be seen at one view, the picture was incomparably more impressive. Every part of the cathedral was occupied. Those who could not find room inside it crouched beneath the columns of the portico on rugs or blankets, and implored the chirurgeons as they passed to attend them. Want of room also drove others into Saint Faith's and here the scene was, if possible, more hideous. In this dismal region it was found impossible to obtain a free circulation of air, and consequently the pestilential effluvia, unable to escape, acquired such malignancy, that it was almost certain destruction to inhale it. After a time, few of the nurses and attendants would venture thither; and to take a patient to Saint Faith's was considered tantamount to consigning him to the grave."

Interview with a Highwayman.—"When about half way across the vast heath which spread around them, in a wild but not unpicturesque expanse for many miles on either side, Leonard perceived a band of horsemen, amounting perhaps to a dozen, galloping towards them, and not doubting they were the robbers in question, communicated his suspicions to his companions. Neither Amabel nor Nizza Macascree appeared much alarmed, but Blaize was so terrified that he could scarcely keep his seat, and was with difficulty prevented from turning his horse's head and riding off in the opposite direction. By this time, the highwaymen had come up. With loud oaths two of their number held pistols to the heads of Leonard and Blaze, and demanded their money. The apprentice replied by drawing forth his purse, and besought the fellow to whom he gave it not to maltreat his companion. The man rejoined with a savage imprecation that he would maltreat them both, if they did not dismount and let him search the saddle-bags;" and he was proceeding to drag Amabel from the saddle, when Leonard struck him a violent blow with his heavy riding whip, which brought him to the ground. He was up again, however, in an instant, and would have fired his pistol at the apprentice, if a masked individual, who was evidently, from the richness of his attire, and the deference paid him by the others, the captain of the band, had not interfered. 'You are rightly served, Dick Dossett, said this person, 'for your rudeness to a lady. I will have none of my band guilty of incivility, and if this young man had not punished you, I would have done so myself. Pass free, my pretty damsel,' he added, bowing gallantly to Amabel; 'you shall not be further molested.' Meanwhile Blaize exhibited the contents of his pockets to the other highwayman, who having opened the box of rufuses and smelt at the bottle of plague water, returned them to him with a look of disgust, and bade him follow his companions. As Leonard was departing, the captain of the band rode after him, and enquired whether he had heard at what hour the King meant to leave Whitehall. 'The court is about to adjourn to Oxford,' he added, 'and the King and some of his courtiers will cross the heath to-day, when I propose to levy the same tax from his Majesty that I do from his subjects. Leonard replied that he was utterly ingnorant of the King's movements. Crossing the bridge, they found a considerable number of the inhabitants assembled in the main street, and in the market-place, in expectation of the King's passing through the town on his way to Oxford, intimation of his approach having been conveyed by avant couriers. Having conducted Amabel and Nizza to their room, he was repairing to the stable to Blaize to see after their steeds, when a loud blowing of horns was heard on the bridge, succeeded by the tramps of horses, and the rattling of wheels, and the next moment, four valets in splendid liveries rode up, followed by a magnificent coach. The shouts of the assemblage proclaimed that it was the King. The cavalcade stopped before the inn, from the yard of which six fine horses were brought and attached to the royal carriage, in place of others, which were removed. Charles was laughing heartily, and desired his attendants, who were neither numerous nor well-armed, to take care they were not robbed again between this place and Oxford; 'though,' added the monarch, 'it is now of little consequence, since we have nothing to lose.' 'Is it possible your Majesty can have been robbed?" asked the landlord, who stood cap in hand at the door of the carriage. 'I'faith man, it *is* possible,' rejoined the King. 'We were stopped on Hounslow Heath by a hand of highwaymen who carried off two large coffers filled with gold, and would have eased us of our swords and snuff boxes, but for the interposition of their captain, who, as we live, is one of the politest men breathing,—is he not Rochester?'"

The Grocer's Daughter's interview with Charles II.—"On entering the room, Amabel at once discovered the King. He was habited in a magnificent riding dress and was seated on a rich fautueil, around which were grouped a dozen gaily attired courtiers. Amongst these were the Earl of Rochester and Sir George Etherege. As Amabel advanced, glances of insolent curiosity were directed towards her, and Rochester stepping forward, offered to lead her to the King. She, however, declined the attention. Greatly mortified, the Earl would have seized her hand; but there was so much dignity in her deportment, so much coldness in her looks, that in spite of his effrontery, he felt abashed. Charles smiled at his favourite's rebuff, but, in common with the others, he could not help being struck by Amabel's extraordinary beauty and natural dignity, and he observed in an undertone to Etherege, 'Is it possible this can be a Grocer's daughter?' 'She passes for such, my liege,' replied Etherege, with a smile. 'But I cannot swear to her parentage.' 'Since I have seen her, I do not wonder at Rochester's extravagant passion,' rejoined the Monarch. 'But oddsfish! she seems to care but little for him.' Having approached within a short distance of the King, Amabel would have prostrated herself before him, but he prevented her, 'Nay, do not kneel, sweetheart,' he said, 'I am fully satisfied of your loyalty, and never exact homage from one of your sex, but, on the contrary, am ever ready to pay it. I have heard much of your attractions, and what is seldom the case in such matters, find they have not been overrated. The brightest of our court beauties cannot compare with you.' 'A moment ago, the fair Amabel might be said to lack bloom,' observed Etherege; 'but your Majesty's praises have called a glowing colour to her cheek.' 'Will you deign to grant me a moment's hearing, my liege?' said Amabel, looking steadfastly at the King. 'Not a moment's hearing merely, sweetheart,' returned Charles; but an hour's if you list. I could dwell on the music of your tones far ever.' 'I thank your Majesty for your condescension,' she replied, 'but I will not longer trespass on your patience. What I have to say concerns the Earl of Rochester.' 'Stand forward, my lord,' said Charles to the Earl, 'and let us hear what complaint is to be made against you.' Rochester advanced, and threw a passionate and half reproachful glance at Amabel. It may be improper for me to trouble your Majesty on so light a matter,' said Amabel; 'but your kindness boldens me to speak unreservedly. You may be aware that this nobleman once entertained, or feigned to entertain, an ardent attachment for me.' 'I need scarcely assure you, my liege,' interposed Rochester; 'that it was no feigned passion. And it is needless to add, that however ardently I felt towards my fair accuser then, my passion has in nowise abated.' 'I should wonder if it had,' rejoined Charles, gallantly. 'I will not contradict you, my lord,' said Amabel; 'it *is* possible you may have loved me, though I find it difficult to reconcile your professions of regard with your conduct—but this is not to the purpose. Whether you loved me or not, I love *you*—deeply and devotedly. There is no sacrifice I would not have made for him,' she continued, turning to the King, 'and influenced by these feelings, and deluded by false promises, I forgot my duty, and was rash to quit my home with him.' 'All this I have heard, sweetheart,' replied Charles. 'There is nothing very remarkable in it. It is the ordinary course of such affairs. I am happy to be the means of restoring your lover to you, and, in fact came hither for that purpose.' 'You mistake me, my liege,' replied Amabel. 'I do not desire to have him restored to me. Fortunately for myself, I have succeeded in mastering my love for him. The struggle has well-nigh cost me my life—but I *have* conquered.' 'I have yet to learn, sweetheart,' observed Charles, with an incredulous look, 'that woman's love, if deeply fixed, *can* be subdued.' 'If I had not been supported by religion, my liege, I could *not* have subdued it, rejoined Amabel. 'Night and day, I have passed in supplicating the Great power that implanted this fatal passion in my breast, and at length, my prayers have prevailed.' 'Aha!' we have a devotee here!' thought Charles. 'Am I to understand, fair saint, that you would reject the Earl, if he were to offer you his hand?' he asked. 'Unquestionably,' replied Amabel, firmly. 'This is strange,' muttered Charles. 'The girl is evidently in earnest. What says your lordship?' he added to Rochester. 'That she shall be mine, whether she loves me or not,' replied the Earl, "My pride is piqued to the conquest.' 'No wonder! the resistless Rochester flouted by a grocer's daughter. Ha! ha!' observed Charles, laughing, while the rest of the courtiers joined in his merriment. 'Oh! sire,' exclaimed Amabel, throwing herself at the King's feet, and bursting into tears, 'do not abandon me, I beseech you. I cannot requite the Earl's attachment—and shall die if he continues his pursuit. Command him—oh! command him to desist.' 'I fear you have not dealt fairly with me, sweetheart, said the King. 'There is a well favoured youth without, whom the Earl pointed out as your father's apprentice. Have you transferred your affections to him?' 'Your Majesty has solved the enigma,' observed Rochester, bitterly. 'You wrong me, my lord,' replied Amabel. 'Leonard Holt is without. Let him be brought into the royal presence and interrogated; and if he will affirm that I have given him the slightest encouragement by look or word, or even state that he himself indulges a hope of holding a place in my regards, I will admit there is some foundation for the charge. I pray your Majesty to send for him.' 'It is needless,' replied Charles, coldly. 'I do not doubt your assertion. But you will do the Earl an injustice as well as yourself, if you do not allow him a fair hearing.' 'If you will allow me five minutes alone with you, Amabel, or will take a single turn with me on the terrace, I will engage to remove every doubt,' insinuated Rochester. 'You would fail to do so, my lord,' replied Amabel. 'The time is gone by when those accents, once so winning in my ear, can move me.' 'At least give me the opportunity,' implored the Earl. 'No,' replied Amabel, decidedly, 'I will never willingly meet you more; for though I am firm in my purpose, I do not think it right to expose myself to temptation. And now that I have put your Majesty in full possession of my sentiments,' she added to the King, 'now that I have told you with what bitter tears I have striven to wash out my error,—I implore you to extend your protecting hand towards me, and save me from further persecution on the part of the Earl.' 'I shall remain at this place to-night,' returned Charles. 'Take till to-morrow to consider of it, and if you continue in the same mind, your request shall be granted.' 'At least, enjoin the Earl to leave me unmolested till then,' cried Amabel. 'Hum!' exclaimed the King, exchanging, a look with Rochester. 'For pity, sire, do not hesitate,' cried Amabel, in a tone of such agony, that the good natured monarch could not resist it. 'Well, well, he rejoined; 'it shall be as you desire. Rochester you have heard our promise, and will act in conformity with it.' The Earl bowed carelessly. Nay, nay, my lord, pursued Charles, authoritatively, my commands shall be obeyed, and if you purpose otherwise, I will place you under restraint.' 'Your Majesty's wishes are sufficient restraint,' rejoined Rochester; 'I am all obedience.' 'It is well,' replied Charles. 'Are you satisfied fair damsel?' 'Perfectly,' replied Amabel. And making a profound and grateful reverence to the King, she retired."

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANEA.

From the Bell's New Weekley Messenger.

"In a family, near Angers," says a Nantes paper, "there is now to be witnessed the extraordinary genealogical phenomena of a child, now two years old, who has got nine ascendants all living—viz. a father, mother, two grandfathers, two grandmothers, a great grandfather, and two great grandmothers. The joint ages of the family, including the child, amount to 530 years."

"A few weeks since," says the 'Courrier du Bas Rhin,' "a farmer of the arondissement of Altkirch, in the Bas Rhin, agreed to sell his daughter to another farmer of a neighbouring village for 1,000f. and received 5f. to bind the bargain. The seller, however, repented next day, and went to reclaim his child, whom he had delivered over to the purchaser. The buyer, on the contrary, was content with his bargain, and has refused to give her up. The father has commenced an action for the recovery of his child.

Some days ago the man employed at the chateau de Jonchere near Brie Comte Robert, in rebuilding the dairy which had been constructed out of an old tower, uncovered a coffin which lay near the foundation. This was no extraordinary occurrence as the building had been part of an ancient convent. The Count de V—— proprietor of the estate, had the coffin opened, and within was found the dried remains of a body wrapped in a monk's dress with a large battle sword by its side. The head of the corpse was laid on a stone, and on one of the fingers of the left hand was a ring turned brown by age, and bearing the impression of a coat of arms, on which were charged two lions superposed. This was no doubt one of the Seigneurs of the time of Louis XIII., some of whom, as is well known, after passing a dissolute life, ordered themselves to be interred in convents in the garb of monks, thinking by the mark of penitence to insure their salvation!

Dreadful Earthquake.—The following interesting account has been received from a friend resident at San Jose, Costarica, on the Isthmus of Darien, dated Sept. 14, 1841.—"We have had lately some shocks of earthquake, which have caused great consternation, but happily in this place, have not been attended with fatal effects. A little after six o'clock in the morning of the 2d inst. the first shock took place. I was dressing at the moment, and immediately rushed to the door, some wood work from the top of which, falling down, smashed to atoms my wash hand basin, and gave me a slight blow on the leg. However, I soon found my way to the square, where I encountered a motley assemblage, some *en chemise* others with blankets round their shoulders, women screaming, dogs howling, and every sign of confusion and dismay. This was an awful moment. The houses, though much shaken, had not fallen, and we were every instant expecting another shock. The next was less violent and fortunately did no damage; but for nine days and nights we were kept in continual alarm by slighter tremblings of the earth. We passed the nights in our clothes, with the doors open to the street, to favour our escape, if it should be necessary. My house is so much damaged, that I have not ventured to sleep in it since, and I understand it will be taken down. I have probably mentioned in my former letters that the houses here are only from 12 to 15 feet in height, as some precaution against the danger of earthquakes; but, as I live opposite to a church, I did not view without apprehension the tower, which is 100 feet high. In Cartago, five leagues from hence, the effects were dreadful in the extreme. In less time than I can write it, a city of 10,000 souls was laid in ruins. What are all the evils of war compared to such tremendous devastation? It seems wonderful how so few lives should be lost. The inhabitants were indebted for their preservation to their early rising. All the houses were levelled to the ground, and not more than 40 or 50 persons killed and wounded. You may imagine the distress of the survivors, without a roof to shelter them, and exposed to the mercy of the elements. They have pitched their tents in the streets and squares! miserable huts roofed with hides or leaves, a very slender protection, when the rain is coming down in torrents for eight or ten hours successively. Many of them will no doubt, perish from fevers. The poor will suffer much from the dearness of food, the chief article maize, having been much damaged by the cattle getting into the fields, the enclosures having been destroyed by the earthquake. The cause of all these calamities has been the eruption of a volcano, three leagues beyond Cartago. The last earthquake took place in the year 1822, but the mischief was then confined to the destruction of a few houses. The people have, as you may suppose, conducted themselves like good Catholics. Images of saints were carried in procession through the streets, public prayers were offered daily, and women were walking about, doing penance, by carrying huge stones on their heads.

Vigee, taking the portrait of a lady, perceived that when he was working at her mouth she was twisting her features in order to render it smaller, and put on most extreme contraction. "Do not trouble yourself so much madam," exclaimed the painter, "for if you choose, I will draw your face without any mouth at all."

The Worst Pun Yet.—The 'Boston Post' says—"When Madam Aimz requested the Doctor's opinion of the Elssler, he replied—Madam, she exhibits the *ne—plus ultra* in dancing."

Mock Auctioneers.—The villanies practised in London are endless; and every step a stranger takes he his beset with them. Thousands of persons make a regular trade of cheating all who are unsuspecting enough to be taken in by them. In this category are to be classed Mock Auctioneers. These persons take premises in the leading thoroughfares, along which strangers are always passing. They always keep a large assortment of articles which have a flashy appearance to the eye of an inexperienced person; but the moment their quality is tested on the purchaser's return home, it is discovered that they are of the most trumpery kind. The plan adopted by the Mock Auctioneers is to employ a number of persons to stand all day in the auction room, and to act in such a manner as if they were wholly unknown to each other, and had met for the special purpose of making purchases. They are often to be seen by themselves, on which occasions the bidding of course ceases, but the moment a stranger enters, the bidding commences with an edifying energy. And so adroitly is the matter managed, that the new comer not only never imagines that there had been any interruption to the process of putting up and knocking down, but the suspicion never crosses his mind that the parties have ever seen each other before, far less that they are engaged in a conspiracy to swindle and defraud him of his money. These hired decoys perform their part in the drama of deception so well that in some respects they may be said to improve on nature herself; for there is often such an atmosphere of reality and sincerity about their manner, that a stranger is more apt to be deceived by it than he is ready to be struck with the sincerity of those who are actual bidders.

Analysis of Female Character.—The American ladies do not evince the same passionate admiration which is constantly witnessed among English females, for the pursuit or object in which they are engaged. Neither painting, sculpture, poetry, nor music, neither the higher topics of intellectual conversation, nor the lighter beauties of the belles lettres seem to move them from the general apathy and indifference, or coldness of temperature, which is their most remarkable defect. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Germany, France and Italy, and even in Spain and Portugal, well-educated women evince an enthusiasm, and eagerness, because they feel, a passionate delight in speaking of works of art which they may have read, or of poetry or music which they may have heard. Among the American ladies, of the best education, nothing is witnessed a proaching to this.

A Breton Wedding.—The "Quimper Journal, gives a long account of the marriage of the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Ploare, in that department, named Penerez. The bride is said to have been dressed in a robe of scarlet embroidered with gold and silver which cost upwards of 500f. The bridal party, including friends and relations, amounting to 500, all proceeded from the farm to the church mounted on horses decked with riband favours. Numberless oxen, sheep, and calves were killed for the marriage feast, and the consumption of liquor was not less than six barrels of wine, two of brandy, beside a great number of casks of cider. The bridal garments of the guests were resplendant in colours and texture. The feast was kept up for eight successive days, and even then was not terminated, as, according to ancient custom in Britan, the table is constantly replenished with fresh viands until the last which are put upon it remain untouched.

"You must not smoke here," quoth Duncombe to Alvanley, as on entering Crockford's he perceived the noble Lord indulging in a cigar; "you know it is a rule of the club not to permit the use of tobacco." —"Pooh!" replied Al, "you cannot prevent tobacco being used if I *chews* (choose) it."

Witty People.—Your witty people are the most hard hearted in the world. The truth is, fancy destroys feeling. The quick eye to the ridiculous turns everything to the absurd side, and the neat sentence, the lively allusion, and the odd simile, invest what they touch with something of their own buoyant nature. Humour is of the heart, and has its tears; but wit is of the head, and has only smiles—and the majority of those are bitter.

So Much the Better.—The yellow fever is showed up for the season all over the south.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVEREOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1842.

No. 167. Assist. Surgeon W. Thom is appointed to the charge of the duties of Port Surgeon from the 28th ultimo, until the arrival of Assist. Surgeon R. Hoskin.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1842.

No. 168. Lieut. R. J. Shaw, Sub-Assist. Commissary General is allowed an extension of leave from the 1st to the 31st instant, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur for the benefit of his health.

No. 169. Lieut. B. G. Morison of the 24th Regt. N. I., has been nominated to command the Detachment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Chimboor from the 12th to the 16th ultimo, and captain H. Jacob of the 19th Regt. N. I., has been nominated to that command from the 17th idem.

No. 170. Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge 1st Class Commissariat Agent assumed charge of his duties at the Presidency on the 24th ultimo.

Captain Fraser relinquished his duties as 1st Class Commissariat Agent, on the 12th ultimo.

No. 171. With reference to the G. O. (No· 562) dated the 27th Sept. last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Muster Master of Pensioners at the Presidency, shall visit Panwell, Tannah, and Bhewndy, every general mustering month. The Pensioners at Caranjah, will be mustered at Panwell.

No. 172. The following Extract (paras. 9 and 12 and 13) of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors (No. 65) dated the 1st December last, is published for general information.

Letter dated 27th March 1841, (*No.* 30.)

Transmit for favourable consideration an application from the Widow of the late Surgeon Butchart, to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

9. Mrs. Butchart's claim being supported by the prescribed documents, her admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund is confirmed.

Letter dated 29th March 1841, (*No.* 33.)

Transmit a Petition from the Widow of the late John Evans, pensioned. Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, praying for a higher amount of pension than she is entitled to by the Regulation.

12. We are unable to comply with Mrs. Evans' petition.

Letter dated 30th March 1841, (*No.* 34.)

Transmit a Memorial from Lieutenant C. R. W. Hervey of the 2nd Regiment E. L. Infantry, praying that the Court's late orders granting certain privileges to Cadets educated at Addiscombe, from the year 1837 may be made still further retrospective and state that Government in no way concur in the prayer.

13. We entirely concur in the view you have taken of this Memorial. A decision, in accordance with that view has been passed by us on application to the same effect from Madras, and you will inform Lieutenant Hervey accordingly.

No. 173. The following promotion and transfer are made in the Subordinate Medical Department.

Compounder Manoel Paul, now in the Hospital of H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royals, to be a 2nd Hospital Assist. from the present date, and attached to the Naval branch of the service.

No. 174. Lieut Marriott of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to that Corps.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1842.

No. 175. The following Extracts (paras. 2 at 5 and 9) of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 67, dated the 1st December last, is published for general information.

Letter dated 19th June 1841, No. 75.

A charge of Bigamy brought against Lieutenant Alexander Robertson of the 10th N. I. now in Europe, on leave, on sick certificate.

2. This charge against Lieutenant Robertson, having been fully established. We resolved on the 21st of September 1841, to remove the name from the List of the Army, on and from that day.

Letter dated 9th July 1841, No. 76.

Recommend the Widow of Lieutenant Shaw for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

3. Mrs. Shaw's claim is supported by the prescribed documents, her admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, is therefore confirmed.

Letter dated 10th July 1841, No. 77.

Request to be informed from what date the appointment of Captain Davidson, Assistant Deputy Commissary General, is to be considered to have taken place.

4. On the 17th March 1840, Captain Davidson applied to be "now nominated to the existing vacancy of Deputy Commissary General," although he then wanted about eight months to complete his twelve years service in the Depart ment required by the Regulations to qualify him for that office, and it was our intention by the orders given on the 2nd December 1840 to comply with this request, the Commissary General now recommends that the nomination may have effect from the 22nd November 1838, the date of Captain Davidson proceeding upon Field Service. We cannot comply with this recommendation. The appointment will accordingly have effect from the 17th March 1840.

Letter dated 12th July 1841, No. 78.

Memorial from 2nd Lieut. H. River of the Engineers, regarding his rank and standing in that Corps.

5. Mr. River's detention at the Cape of Good Hope, having been unavoidable, the rank assigned to him in the List No. 1 of 1841, will be preserved to him.

Letter dated 19th July 1841, No. 82.

Memorial from Mr. Bellew, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, praying to be allowed to retire on the pension of a Commissary.

9. We have fully enquired into the circumstances of Mr. Bellew's service, and whilst we duly appreciated his merits and claims, we are under the necessity of declining to depart from the established Regulations in fixing the amount of his pension on retirement.

No. 176. By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 2nd instant, First Hospital Apprentice Wamun Gopall of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is attached to the Civil Oculist's Department, vice Soba promoted.

No. 177. By a Resolution passed in the Territorial Department Revenue, Ensign W. C. Anderson of the 1st Bombay European Regiment has been appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in the Southern Marhatta Country.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

9th March 1842.

1. The following removals and postings are ordered.

Regt. of Artillery.

Captain J. Sinclair from the Golundauze to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieut. A. B. Kemball from Horse Brigade to the 1st Battalion.

Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite to the Command of the detachment of Golundauze at Malligaum.

2nd Lieut. W. Davidson to command the detachment of Golundauze at Surat.

2nd Lieut. J. T. Keir to command the detachment of Golundauze at Rajcote.

2. Private George Blackshaw of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry is transfered to the Town Major's non-effective list, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance for employment as an Artificer.

3. That part of the G. O. C. dated 5th February last, directing the undermentioned men to be sent to Europe and discharged, is cancelled, and they are directed to rejoin their respective Corps, for further medical treatment.

Artillery.

Gunner Charles Brady.
" Joseph Pearson.
" Thomas Hill.
" Henry Stephens.

2d Regt. Eur. Light Infantry.

Private Samuel Reed.
" Adam Reed.

4. Serjeant John Delaney of the Town Major's non-effective list, is appointed an Acting Sub Conductor in the Commissariat Department, vice Atkins promoted.

5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension Hospital Steward S. V. Pereira attached to H. M. 6th Regt. on Rupees 32 per mensem agreeably to the regulations.

6. Ensign J. R. Swinton, lately admitted to the service, is attached to do duty with the 19th Regt. N. I. and directed to join.

7. The Officer Commanding the 23d Regt. N. L. I. has permission to detach to the Concan, a recruiting party consisting of 1 Havaldar, 1 Naique, and 3 Privates.

8. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Captain E. M. Ennis, dated Fort Seebee the 12th February 1842, appointing Jemedar Adjoodin Pursaud Jewary of the 21st Regt. N. I. to act as Native Adjt. to the wing of that Regiment during its seperation from the Head Quarters, or until further orders.

An order by Lt. Col. S. Hughes C. B. dated Ahmednuggur 28th ultimo, directing Surgeon A. Montgomery to deliver over medical charge, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, and Golundauze Battalion to Assistant Surgeon Pelly.

An order by Brigadier J. Morgan, dated Malligaum 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Grierson, to assume Medical charge of the 22d Regt. N. I. Staff and Details from the above date.

9. The following promotions and arrangements in the subordinate Medical Department of the Army are ordered.

Assist. Apothecary C. Warner, is attached to the 2d Regt. Eur. Light Infantry.

Acting Assistant Apothecary Ignacio Lawrence, attached to the 1st Eur. Regt. is confirmed as an Assist. Apothecary, date of rank 7th March 1842.

1st Hospital Assistants John Thompson, of the 14th Regt. N. I. and Braz Rodriguez, of the Ordnance Hospital at Ahmedabad to be Acting Assist. Apothecaries, and are directed to repair to the Presidency forthwith, for general service.

2d Hospital Assistant Hurry Sing, with the 23d Regt. N. L. I. to be a 1st Hospital Assist. and attached to the 14th Regt. N. I.

1st Grade Apprentice Silvester Dias of the 23d Regt. N. L. I. to be 2d Hospital Assistant with that Regt., and is directed to proceed forthwith to Karrachee and relieve Hurry Sing.

2d Hospital Assistant Moro Mahadew, now in Convalescent Hospital at Bombay to be 1st Hospital Assistant, and attached to the Ordnance Hospital at Ahmedabad.

1st Grade Apprentice Framjee Cowasjee with the 5th Regt. N. I. to be 2d Hospital Assist., and is directed to join forthwith the convalescent Hospital at Bombay, vice Moro Mahadew promoted and Pandoo Suckpall transferred to the civil department.

Senior 2d Hospital Asst. Dhunjee Shah Merwanjee with the detachment at Pore Bunder, to be a 1st Hospital Asst.

The undermentioned 2d Grade Apprentices are appointed 1st Grade Apprentices to fill vacancies.

Manoel de Silva, Gun Lascar Hospital 2d Battalion Artillery.

Babjee Lard 4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps.

10. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to pension Bombr. Smyth Lambert, late of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery on one shilling and four pence per diem, instead of the pension awarded him in G. O. of the 2d January 1841.

11. A Committee will assemble at 5 P. M. on Friday next the 11th instant, on the esplanade, to examine and report on certain new Tents made up by the Commissariat Department.

PRESIDENT.

Captain W. M. Webb, Commissary of Ordnance.

MEMBERS.

With the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Bt. Captain J. S. Unwin, Artillery.

Lieut. J. W. Renny, 19th Regt. N. I.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings in duplicate to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and the Committee dissolved.

12. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.—Lieut. Vardon, from 1st to 31st March, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Do.—Vety. Surgeon G. E. Nixon, do. do. do.

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. M. C. Ranclaud, do. do.

9th Do.—Ensign E. H. Ford, do. do. do.

11th Do.—Lieut. C. N. Treasure, do. do. do.

18th Regt. M. N. I.—Bt. Capt. H. Gordon, from 25th Feb. to 25th April, in extension to proceed to the sea coast on medical certificate.

Medical Establishment.—Asst. Surgeon J. C. Batho from 1st Feb. to 31st March in extension to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Do.—Asst. Surgeon J. S. Campbell, from 8th March to 7th April, to remain at Bombay on private affairs.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1842.

No. 19. The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. Dunlop, Acting Master of the Steamer Planet, in G. O. No. 10 dated 2nd ultimo, is extended on the same account to the 23rd instant.

No. 20. The leave of absence granted to Mr. Purser Gibbon in G. O. No. 142, dated 10th December last, is extended on the same account to the 30th Proximo.

No. 21. Assistant Surgeon W. Thom, is appointed to the charge of the duties of Port Surgeon from the 28th ultimo, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon R. Hoskin.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1842.

No. 22. The following promotion and transfer are made in the Subordinate Medical Department.

Compounder Manuel Paul, now in the Hospital of H. M's. 2nd or Queen's Royals, to be Second Hospital Assistant from the present date and attached to the Naval Branch of the service.

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